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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1886.

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THURSDAY.....JULY 15, 1886.

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The Scout.

As I ride with a keen lookout through the town,
In the wind of the autumn blowing free,
You lean from your open window down,
And I raise my face to your own, cherie!
I press my lips to the rose of your hair,
And wish it was one of the two on your face;
If I were up in the window there,
Would you give me a last embrace?

I have been rather sad. I dreamed of a day
(How the wind of the autumn is blowing free!)
When the rattle of sabres would pass away,
And the winds would whisper to you and me,
That love is best, whatever betide,
And the journey of life, made hand in hand,
Is a path of flowers; but the dream soon died
In the air of this war-curst land.

This very moment I catch the beat,
In the wind of the autumn blowing free,
Of a squadron passing with muffled feet
By the mill, who are hunting me.
If they find me—a shot!—I am wounded sweet!
One touch of the rose so fair to see;
If they drag me in to die at your feet,
You must kiss me again, cherie!

—*John Estes Cooke, in July Lippincott.*

Forgetful.

As I strolled on the beach with the fair Isabella,
We were friends of long standing—I'd known her a week—
Was it love or a shade of her gorgeous umbrella
That flutter'd in crimson along her fair cheek?

Hope lifted my heart and made me audacious,
For as coquetry blooms lie a Provencal rose,
It is surely a sign that she means to be gracious,
To bless with her favor some one of her beaux.

So I set me to wooing, all blithely and bravely,
Caught in mine a small hand in a brown gant de Suede;
Snatched a kiss from her lips, and was begging her suavely
To leave out my heart from the list of betrayed,

When she stopped me. "I'm sorry," she murmured discreetly,
"But you see, I'm engaged!"—and pretended to sigh;
While a swift recollection upset me completely:
"Great Cæsar!" I gasp'd, "I forgot! So am I!"

—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Battle of the Choir.

Half a bar, half a bar,
Half a bar onward!
Into an awful ditch
Choir and precentor pitch;
Into a tangled hitch
They led the Old Hundred.
Trebles to right of them,
Tenors to left of them,
Basses in front of them,
Bellowed and thundered.
Oh, that precentor's look,
When the sopranos took
Their own time and hook
From the Old Hundred!

Dire the precentor's glare,
Flashed his pitchfork in air,
Sounding fresh keys to bear
Out the Old Hundred;
Swiftly he turned his back,
Grabbed his hat off the rack,
Then from the screaming pack
Himself he sundered.
Oh, the wild howls they wrought!
Quite to the end they fought!
Some tune they sang, but not—
Not the Old Hundred!

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Different Themes from Different Fields.

Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, is dead.

A severe earthquake shock is reported from Spain.

Paul H. Hayne the Southern poet laureate, died last week.

The town of Ronco, Wis., burned, with a loss of $150,000.

A Vienna dispatch says that cholera is spreading at Fiecme.

Business failures for the week ending the 9th inst. number 159.

Russia has informed the powers that Batoum is no longer a free port.

A strike in the Augusta (Ga.) cotton factory throws 600 hands out of work.

Fifty people are down with typhoid fever at Waterford, Wis.; four deaths have occurred.

Miguel Cacon, a Cuban nego, was hanged in New York city on the 9th inst. for the murder of his mistress.

Sam Archer, the last member of the notorious "Archer Gang," was hanged for murder in Indiana last Friday.

Trouble has occurred at Timber Line, Montana, between the Coal Company and Knights of Labor, and bloodshed is feared.

The use of natural gas in the manufactories at Pittsburg, Pa., has thrown about 5,000 laborers in the coal-fields out of work.

Forest fires have been sweeping the timber in Wisconsin; immediate and copious rain is all that will save the settlers from ruin.

The great hall and the entire right wing of the University of Brussels was burned on the 8th inst.; a portion of the library was saved.

The Academy of Music at Denver, Col., was burned on Wednesday night of last week, and a drunken roustabout perished in the flames.

About four hundred Mormons, consisting of Swedes, Germans and English, arrived in New York last Thursday on the steamer *Nevada* from Liverpool.

Near Philadelphia last week two men were fighting on a railroad track as a train was approaching; a third man rescued them, but was himself fatally injured.

A dispatch from Coulterville, Ill., states that 70 persons were poisoned there from eating picnic icecream on the 5th inst.; four have already died, and others are reported to be in a precarious condition.

A meeting of the Socialist Labor party was held on the night of the 8th inst. in Cooper Union, New York, and was attended by 3,500 men and women; the meeting denounced the court and jury that convicted the boycotters.

Among those overcome in Chicago by the intense heat of last week was Lemuel Close, one of the imported Lake Shore switchmen. While riding beside a top brake he fell beneath the cars and was crushed to a shapeless mass.

African advices say that Moorish troops have sacked and destroyed the English factories at Cape Juby, on the west coast of Sahara, and that the English minister at Tangiers has demanded of the Sultan of Morocco indemnity for the outrage.

THE QUEEN OF CITIES.

THE SPLENDOR OF FAIR, HISTORIC FLORENCE.

Treasures in Art to be Seen—How Americans and Englishmen Live There.

Correspondence of New York Mail and Express.

Florence, or, as the Italians themselves call it, Firenze, is charmingly situated on the banks of the Arno—flanked with parterres and groves, primrose-spangled meadows and green, undulating valleys, while in the distance the Luechese spurs and Appenine towering boulders look, through the dim evening twilight, like aged giants keeping watch and ward over a beautiful child reposing. And is she not beautiful—the queen capital of the land of Tuscany, with her gorgeous art palaces, her Brunelleschi's cathedral dome, her wonderful Pitti galleries, her fretted roof and tessellated churches and her magnificent gardens? Verily, she well merits the proud title of "La Bella," by which she is known throughout the peninsula. Here one sees the perfection of art almost everywhere—in the streets and avenues, in private residences as well as in public halls, in the suburbs as well as in the busy mart, in the fluted spires as well as on the pavements rich with mosaics, in the frescoed pomp, rare sculptures and world-famed master-paintings which are at once the glory of Florence and the envy of the rest of the world.

The inhabitants themselves have become essentially artistic in taste by long and traditional association with those most sublime offerings of the painter's brush and the sculptor's chisel. There is in the gait and attitude of the signori a certain stately dignity and a certain statuesque pose of quite an admirable kind. Behold yonder workman returning home after a day's toil is over. Humble though his social standing be, and rough his garb, he moves along with much of the grace and hauteur of a Roman consul mounting the capitol. Watch the signoras and signorinas as they glide past you in all the glories of shade and color. How sylph-like their movements, how correct their gestures, how perfect their figures.

Pride is the most remarkable characteristic of these people. To them Florence is the empress city of the universe. In their estimation the very essence of human genius has been crystallized into shapes of dazzling radiance within the porticos and treasured shrines of art on the banks of the Arno. They know that Florence holds the place of honor in the national history of Italy; that these old fortifications of theirs witnessed many a heroic deed when belted knights and chivalrous daring were most in fashion. Here were fought many of the fights between the Guelphs and Ghibellines; here reigned the lordly Medici, the patrons of science and art and founders of Platonic academies and libraries; here was enacted one long crusade in the cause of human liberty against the tyranny of princes and feudal oppression; here shone the magnificence of a royal court, and here the streets ran red with the blood of those who preferred a republic to kingships. Florence played a very important part in the checkered struggle of the middle ages; but warfare, both foreign and intestine, did not prevent her from gathering and hoarding up those peerless jewels which form to-day the brightest gems in her crown.

The population of Florence numbers some 170,000 souls. It is by no means a busy, bustling city like Milan. Here commerce stands in the shade, for the number of painters' studios is in excess of manufactories or industrial halls. It had, however, I am told, a brisk trade from 1864 to 1870, during which period it was the capital of Italy and the residence of royalty. Now that it has sunk into an ordinary provincial centre, so far as business is concerned, it has fallen away in wealth. Apart from the art students, British and American, there are strong colonies here from the United States, Great Britain and Ireland.

Americans particularly patronize Florence. You meet with them everywhere, in the cafes, churches, art galleries and public promenades. One of the leading social lights of the foreign colonies is an Irish lady, the Countess of Oxford, a venerable exotic, who has been shedding her fragrance on the air of Florence for the past forty years. The Irish colony is composed of O'Briens, O'Callaghans and McNamaras, *e tutti quanti*. I have been conversing this morning with one of these Hibernian exiles, whose name I am not permitted to mention, but who gave me full authority for stating that he and his countrymen in Florence would throw in their lot with Ballykibeg Johnston and his brother Orangemen "when the fatal moment arrived!" These Irishmen are mostly landlords—seedy sprigs of nobility, who have scarcely touched a guinea of rent for the past eighteen months. *Hinc illæ iræ!*

Florence is, on the whole, a very healthy place to live in all the year round, except in the months of July and August, when the heat is intense. For this reason, and on account of its comparative mildness of temperature from November to March, it has become one of the most fashionable winter resorts in Europe.

The Valley of Death.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The place known as the "Valley of Death," or the "Poison Valley," is on the island of Java. It is the most remarkable natural example of an atmosphere loaded with carbonic acid gas in existence. It has never been fully explored because of the danger of remaining more than a few moments in its poisonous atmosphere. It is a hollow near the summit of a mountain range, only to be reached by a long climb up the hillside. Approached through an opening between the hills, it seems to be an oval-shaped valley, about half a mile across. It is about thirty-five feet deep, the bottom is hard and sandy, without vegetation, and strewn with many large stones. Throughout, the surface is almost covered with the bleaching bones of animals—tigers, pigs, deer and others—all kinds of birds, and also of human beings. Explorers of the valley seldom venture beyond the borders, although it has been proven that the deadly air does not immediately affect human beings. This is because the carbonic acid gas, being heavier than the atmosphere, settles to the bottom of the valley. Dogs and fowls thrown into it fall senseless and die in a few minutes. No craters or fissures are visible on the floor of this valley, and it is thought that the openings are near the base of the rocky hills surrounding.

Avoid personalities in conversation.

A DAY IN GENEVA.

Life as Seen in the Great Stronghold of Protestantism.

Geneva is most thoroughly a protestant, though not a puritanical, centre of thought. Despite the presence among them of a few thousands of free-thinkers or atheists, the vast majority of whom are foreigners, the people have a strong, robust faith in Christianity of the Lutheran school. I found, however, in nearly every class of society a certain exclusiveness, which struck me as being rather intolerant, in regard to Roman Catholics, who number here a very small portion of the population. Protestants in the United States would be surprised to learn that their coreligionists in Geneva detest almost everybody and everything bearing the stamp of the Vatican.

Pastors are here, "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa," and the churches are proportionately numerous. There are, of course, many religious sects that support their own ministers, but the national church is the prominent one. A stroll through the town on Sunday would show one how the inhabitants pay their devoirs at the shrine of religion and pleasure, without sacrificing one to the exigencies of the other. In the forenoon we have the calm and tranquility of the still Sabbath. Silent groups hasten along to the different places of worship, which are usually very well-attended. All the shops are closed, and the tolling of the cathedral and other bells reverberates solemnly through the half-deserted streets.

Once, however, the mid-day meal is over the city resumes its habitually animated appearance. Jewelers' shops and drapery stores are open, the rush and roar of business go on everywhere, and the *cafes* become filled with gay pleasure-seekers. In no city I have visited did I see such a sudden metamorphosis as here in the space of an hour or so. It had in the morning far more of the lugubrious aspect of London about it, while during the afternoon it was as gay and lively as the capitalon the banks of the Seine.

Last Sunday I made my way to the *brasserie de la rive*, one of the largest drinking saloons in Geneva, in order to see what *cafe* life was like. The establishment was of but ordinary width, but measured more than six ordinary dram-shops. On entering it for the first time, it looked even longer, owing to the massive mirrors arrayed from floor to ceiling along the walls. At the end of the *salle* was a dais, where an orchestra was playing gay and rollicking selections from Offenbach. Around the tables were seated men, women and children, drinking white wine and beer, and looking the very picture of delight and contentment. I was not surprised at seeing ladies and gentlemen in such numbers, but I was, I confess, rather amazed at beholding toddling babes and romping *gamins* wiping the tears from their eyes and the clouds of cigar smoke that filled the atmosphere; but I was told that it was an ordinary occurrence, as it is the custom for middle-class families to spend the Sunday afternoon in such a fashion.

Geneva was at one time the home of French communists, till the late amnesty relieved the citizens of their society. I was pointed out the table, in a *cafe* near the Rhone, where Henri Rochefort, when in exile, used to sit and write his articles for the *Rappel*, of Paris. Here the celebrated *lanterner* would be surrounded by his faithful friends and lieutenants—among them being Oliver Pain of adventurous memory. Here, also, Jules Verne would pen his scathing diatribes against the aristocracy and bourgeois. Now, however, there are no communists here who were compromised in the insurrectionary movement of 1871; but we have still no small number of fanatical refugees from all European nations—the rag-tag and bobtail of socialism, to which Switzerland affords a not overwilling or generous hospitality.

Curious Features of Mexican Life.

Correspondence of Indianapolis Journal.

There is no end of curious things and conditions in Mexico. The people plough with the pronged stick, such as was used in Egypt and Palestine thousands of years ago. The cattle are yoked by a horizontal stick, tied with thongs to the horns; it is said that there is not a modern ox-yoke in that country. The large majority of the male inhabitants wear sandals which once put on are very rarely if ever taken off. One will see hundreds of laborers in the fields, naked, except for an apology for a pair of pantaloons. The hat—the high-crowned, broad-brimmed sombrero—is the main article of dress. To this add a shawl, and the average Mexican considers himself got up in style. The balance of his dress, or the lack of it, is of little moment. A native will pay twenty-five dollars for a hat that will weigh five pounds, as much for a serape or shawl, and one dollar will furnish his pantaloons. If he has any money left he will buy a revolver and take the chances of getting his dinner. Of thousands of Mexican women of the middle and lower classes that we saw on our trip, not one of them wore a bonnet, but the universal black shawl covered head and shoulders. The burro is the grand means of transportation, except the Mexican himself, who is equal to a mule. The Mexican porter will carry a load of 300 pounds or more, and the burro must carry whatever can be heaped or tied upon him. All the wood that is burned in the towns and cities, the most of which is of roots dug out of the ground and cut with great accuracy into lengths of about eighteen inches, is carried to market on the backs of the burros, as is also hay, milk—anything and everything. The burro is the express wagon and dray of Mexico. Occasionally, and only occasionally, one will see a cart or rough wagon, none of which, however, have a particle of iron in their construction. The wheels are cut out of solid wood, and the framework is held together by wooden pins or ropes. When a considerable journey is to be taken they carry an extra axle, because as they never grease them they wear out in short order. It is said that one can hear the squeaking of the ungreased wheels of a cart train five miles. One of the strangest anomalies to be found in Mexico is that they use little or no iron in their domestic economies, yet every town of three or four thousand people and upward that we saw had a street car line with T rails running first and second class cars; their first-class cars on the roads are equal if not superior to the street railroads of Indianapolis, and much cleaner.

Pretty Mattie Mitchell, daughter of the Oregon Senator, will soon stand before the altar with Count de Rochambeau.

AN ECCENTRIC KING.

THE PECULIARITIES OF LOUIS OF BAVARIA.

The Monarch's Rebuke to a Prima Donna—In Love with the Empress Eugenie.

J. H. Haycie's Paris Letter.

The first time I ever saw the sovereign of Bavaria was at Munich in 1882. He was a blonde, tall and slender, about the only personal defect noticeable being the size of his ears, which was still further exaggerated by the way he wore his hair. When a young man, he was cruel, almost savage; had he lived in another age, and had chance placed him on the throne, he would have been a second Nero.

For the first performance of "Tristan and Yseult," Wagner had by the advice of Liszt secured the services of a talented tenor named Schnorr; and, by reason of a prudery quite common in Germany, the passionate *role* of "Yseult" was given to Mme. Schnorr, so that the hugging of the hero and heroine might seem less shocking to the public. Mme. Schnorr was a very beautiful woman, and she produced a deep impression on the king. It seems that he also awoke an ardent passion in the breast of the fair prima donna, who, forgetting her husband, fell head over ears in love with his majesty.

On the evening of the first performance Louis invited Mme. Schnorr to accompany him in his pleasure-boat on the lake, and of course the lady accepted. During the excursion, no doubt under the influence of the moon and the poetry of the situation, Louis requested his companion to sing certain passages of the opera, and she did so with a pathos that brought tears into the eyes of the listener. Perceiving the emotion of the king, the cantatrice lost her senses and threw her arms about his neck, whereupon he pitched her out of the boat and rowed ashore. Arriving at the castle, he said to a servant: "There is a woman out yonder in the lake who may be drowned. Go and pull her out if you think it worth while." But as Mme. Schnorr was a good swimmer, and the lake was neither broad nor deep, she managed to get ashore alone.

When Louis came to Paris in 1867 to the Exposition he fell in love with the Empress at first sight. He remained here until the close of the Exposition, spending most of his time at the Tuileries, and worshiping the object of his idolatry with all the more ardor because he knew that his passion was hopeless. Even Napoleon smiled at the innocent comedy. When the time came for him to return to Bavaria the Empress accompanied him to the station, where the disconsolate lover kissed her several times, rushing off sobbing with emotion, and not once looking behind him. Many other women have endeavored to gain his affections, but none have ever succeeded. For quite a long time he kept up a love correspondence with the daughter of Count Max, but when the day for his betrothal came the king failed to put in an appearance.

Louis was not the only member of his family who had a screw loose somewhere in his upper works. One of his uncles has a mania for wearing archiepiscopal robes, while another is never so happy as when dressed in Hungarian costume, and, whip in hand, is driving horses round a circus ring. He has taught his wife the exercises of the ring, and delights in seeing her in short gauze skirts, standing on the back of a horse, or jumping through paper-covered hoops as the animal gallops round and round.

Besides being a musician, sentimental and cruel, Louis was also a dreamer. For days he would be seized with the suicide mania. Once, at one of those passion plays so common in Bavaria, the notion entered his head to personate the Saviour, but he wanted to be really crucified and finished off with a spear-thrust, and it was with no little difficulty that he was induced to abandon the mad project. Of late he believed himself to be Louis XIV., and had the plays of Corneille, Moliere and Racine presented before him. If an actor was missing he assumed the *role* himself. In character the mad king was a mixture of contradictions and curious contrasts. He was a devout Catholic, yet he always opposed Ultramontane excesses. His great fault was that of having no idea of the value of money, and it was this that caused all his troubles.

It had been many years since any of his ministers had set foot inside his private office. To communicate with the outside world the king made use of a private secretary, who was also manager of the civil list. Although the only person admitted to the sovereign's presence, the secretary exercised no influence over the mind or will of his royal master; he was a sort of mouth-piece, a speaking-trumpet, a telephone—nothing more.

Macaulay's Tribulations.

In his last days Macaulay was grievously vexed by the modern penalty of fame. Any one who thought he had a genius or a grievance wrote to him either to advance or extinguish it, as the case might be. The historian in his journal mentions the clergyman who wrote to him three times to ask what the allusion to St. Cecilia meant in the account of the trial of Warren Hastings. A Scottish gentleman, who wished to publish a novel, wrote that he would be glad to come to London and submit his manuscript to the judgment of the essayist, if the latter would remit him £25. A cattle painter appealed to him, "as he loved the fine arts," to hire or buy him a cow to paint from. A schoolmaster in Cheltenham, who published a wretched pamphlet on British India, full of errors, received a courteous note from Macaulay pointing out two gross mistakes, whereupon the schoolmaster issued a new edition, which was advertised as "revised and corrected by Lord Macaulay." These are the penalties of popularity, and, as the story now goes, Lord Tennyson is suffering acutely from the same affliction. He has been obliged, it is said, to give up answering, even by secretary, his multitudinous correspondents, and so consigns the manuscript they send him to his private Balaam box.

Time's Changes.

From the Philadelphia Times.

R. M. T. Hunter, Secretary of State under the Confederacy and once a United States Senator, was appointed the other day Collector of Customs at a small Virginia port. The salary and fees amount to $480 a year. Mr. Hunter is now over seventy years of age and is not in very good health. He is very poor. He has a small farm near the Rappahannock, and the income from his recent appointment will enable him to live.

CAPTURED WITH THE FLORIDA.

Thrilling Adventure of the Little Confederate Cruiser.

One of the Crew in Detroit Free Press.

Early in October, 1864, the Confederate cruiser Florida entered the port of Bahia to replenish her supplies and make some needed repairs. About thirty miles off the coast we came up with the American barque Mondamon, capturing and burning her, and upon entering Bahia the crew of the barque were left to shift for themselves. We found the Federal cruiser Wachusett in port, and in two hours it was generally understood that there was trouble ahead. We had to pass quite near her to reach our anchorage under the guns of the fort, and the Florida was hissed and groaned by the whole crew of the Yankee cruiser.

Within twenty-four hours we received a challenge to go outside and fight. Had the matter been left to a vote of the crew our ship would have gone, but Maffitt declined the challenge. The Federal ship carried more men and more guns, and we should have been at a disadvantage. All day on the 7th we noticed much excitement aboard the Wachusett. She had protested against our being allowed to remain over twenty-four hours, but the Brazilian authorities had refused to take action in the matter.

During the afternoon of the 7th half the crew had shore leave, and of those who remained aboard at least a dozen were in ill-health. Capt. Maffitt had been ashore for two days, and the ship was in charge of the First Lieutenant. The night came on dark and stormy, and soon after all but the deck watch had turned in the Wachusett came bearing down upon us with a full head of steam. No alarm was given until she was close at hand. Her intention was to sink the Florida where she lay, but they gave us a glancing blow instead. The shock aroused everybody, but before anything like a general alarm could be given the Wachusett threw fifty men on deck and captured the ship. Only half a dozen muskets were fired, and but one or two men were wounded.

As soon as they got possession of the ship they lashed her to the side of the Wachusett, retained a prize crew aboard and left the harbor. The alarm had by this time reached the fort and the two Brazilian vessels in harbor, but they dared not open fire on account of the situation. The Wachusett conducted us to Hampton Roads, her commander knowing that he had grossly violated the neutrality laws, and doubtless expecting an investigation. A vigorous protest was made by the Brazilian government, and while the American consul was recalled, the commander of the Federal cruiser was cited before a court-martial.

The proceedings in both instances were but a blind to silence the clamor raised by the press of three or four different nations against such an outrageous breach of the neutrality laws. To crown the whole proceedings, the Florida was towed to the deepest spot in the Roads, and there "accidentally sunk." It was a case of "might makes right." Had the Confederate vessel been lying in any port belonging to England, France, Germany, Italy or Spain, the act of the Wachusett would have been taken as a declaration of war.

Washington Town Talk.

Correspondence Charleston News and Courier.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1886.—The life-size portrait of Senator Wade Hampton, which the members of the Senate have purchased from the artist with the intention of presenting it to the State of South Carolina, is now on exhibition at the Capitol. In the portrait Senator Hampton appears in a full suit of black. His right hand rests gracefully within the breast of his coat, while his left arm hangs at his side. All who have viewed the portrait pronounce it an excellent likeness of Senator Hampton, and it will be forwarded to Columbia, accompanied by an appropriate letter of transmittal, within a few days. The idea of the purchase and presentation originated with Senators McPherson of New Jersey and Camden of West Virginia. Every Senator, as soon as the subject was mentioned, cheerfully subscribed, and the necessary amount to pay the artist for his work was promptly raised. The portrait has been placed in a handsomely-designed frame of gilt, its dimensions being about 6 by 5 feet.

It begins to look as though Congress will not adjourn before the 15th instant, or perhaps later. Senator Black says he thinks the Senate should have at least two weeks to consider the sundry civil appropriation bill. The present weather is exceedingly favorable to a protracted session, as the expected warm wave has not yet made its appearance. On the contrary, the weather is unusually cool for this season of the year, and within the past two days overcoats have been numerous on Pennsylvania avenue. Senator Frye, who is a member of the committee on rules, says the Senate will be ready to adjourn by the 20th, sure. Several lively fights over the general appropriation bills are expected when these measures shall have been placed in the hands of conference committees. The House has announced its intention to stand out firmly against all amendments which have the slightest tinge of extravagance in them, and, on the other hand, the Senate says the House shall not adjourn without providing sufficient money to carry on the public business. The House has cut down the appropriations far below the estimates of the heads of the various departments, and the Senate turns around and puts the full amounts back into the bill. The difficulty will arise in approaching a compromise.

Where Water Becomes the Sport of Wind.

From the Chattanooga Times.

The sad situation of Galveston—not by any means unfamiliar to her—affords a vivid illustration of the wonderful power which a whirling body of wind may have upon a large body of water. It picks it up and throws it in the direction of its movement. Time and again has it lifted up vast bodies of water from the Gulf of Mexico and almost submerged the coast towns, especially Galveston. But perhaps the most singular freak of the kind was that of a few years ago, when a like storm moved up the Niagra river, going toward Lake Erie. It rolled the waters back so that for half a day a man might walk dryshod across the most dangerous portion of the Niagara rapids. It was thus the bridges were thrown over to the Three Sisters, upon which the foot of man had never before trodden, nor civilization made its impress.

CRANKS AT THE CAPITOL.

QUEER VISITORS DURING THE SESSIONS OF CONGRESS.

Eccentric People Who Want to Jump from the Dome—The "Kissing Corner."

From the Washington Star.

Cranks are drawn to the Capitol like birds about a beacon light. There is an officer placed on duty up in the dome expressly to keep fools and lunatics from jumping off. Not a day passes while Congress is in session that the cranks are not in full force at the Capitol. They, together with newly-married folks and lovers, tend naturally toward the dome, with the view, probably, of getting nearer to heaven.

There is a turn in the stairs that is known as the "kissing corner." It is proverbial that lovers never pass up to the dome without stopping there—to take breath, and it is said that no properly-constituted girl ever reaches this point without becoming fired—to which no young man was ever known to object. The turn is so situated that one can be seen from neither above nor below. It offers a great temptation to rest. The "whispering gallery" has become so well-known that young folks who do not want their secrets carried to the other side of the dome, and made public property of by the echoes, are very careful to remain exceedingly quiet when they reach that elevation.

Cranks, if they are recognized as such, are never allowed to go on the dome, but they are always hanging around, waiting for an opportunity to slip up. Several attempts have been made by these adventurers to step out into space in pursuit of eternity, but as yet only one has been successful. One man was caught by the tail of his coat just as he stood ready to make the plunge forward. Many have been discovered calculating with insane eyes the distance to the concrete below. They have always been induced to go down the ordinary way by the winding stairs.

There is one point in the ascent which offers unusual facilities for a leap down into the rotunda, and it is with great difficulty that a crank gets past this point. But for the constant presence of a policeman, the people on the floor below would be in continual danger of being struck on the head by a flying lunatic. Very innocent and harmless-looking people will stop at this point as they go climbing up the crowded stairs, and will at once become engrossed with the beauty of the great circular floor of the rotunda, and their eyes will get bright and round at the prospect. Then they will begin climbing over the rail in a great hurry, as if they had forgotten something and hadn't time to take the stairs to get to it. A policeman always appears at this juncture, and the visitor is advised to take his time about it and go by way of the stairs.

"I can tell them on sight," said a prominent officer of the city police force the other day; "I can tell when they come for a jump, and I never give them a chance. There is something in their eyes and the way they look about them that reveals their purpose. But I presume that any crank who got on the dome would feel it his duty to jump off, so we think it best not to let any of these interesting characters go up.

"No, we don't stop lovers," he added, in response to an intimation that this variety of crank was not dangerous; "they never have energy enough to jump off. They have to stop at every landing to rest, and sometimes they make a good deal of noise about it. The "kissing corner?" Yes, of course they stop there, but the real, genuine article aint satisfied with that—they stop at every turn in the stairs! Let's make a calculation of how many kisses a real spoony couple, who are visiting Washington on their bridal tour, will get in on a round of the Capitol. They can't kiss in the elevator, for that's crowded, although they look as if they would like to. There is the tomb of Washington under the crypt; they always put their heads close together to weep over that, and never hear you tell them that it's empty. This is a particularly good place, because it is dark and there are so many narrow aisles near it. They'll score a dozen before they finally get out, but then they begin to get uneasy. It's all light in the library and rotunda, but they make up for it on the way to the dome.

"However, it is not fair to call them cranks, for theirs is only a temporary mania. The genuine jumper, the man with a mission, comes from great distances for the express purpose of jumping off the dome, and if such were allowed to go up we would have an inquest every day."

Dan Rice and the Rowdies.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Said the old circus man: "Did you ever hear how Dan Rice got square with the Troy thugs? Well, I'll tell you:

"Troy has the reputation of being the toughest town in New York State, and twenty years ago it was a terror. Well, Dan Rice's show was mobbed there one night, and the circus men were all quite roughly-handled. The next day Dan telegraphed to his advance agent to go back and bill Troy, announcing that the show would shortly go back there again. When the Troy rowdies saw the return of the show announced they smiled grimly, and promised to demolish it entirely this time. In the meantime Rice went to New York and engaged 100 sluggers, regular short-haired brutes, who would rather fight than eat. He brought them to Troy with the show. In the evening the tent was filled, but there wasn't a single lady in the entire audience. Dan had his hundred pugilists scattered through the audience, and he had the canvas-men ready to jump in at the word. Well, the show went along all right until Dan was in the ring doing his famous act with his blind horse. There was something thrown into the ring by one of the spectators. That was enough. Dan yelled: 'Hey, Rube!' and those hundred pugilists began their work in royal style. 'Biff! bang!' went their ponderous blows right and left, and you could see men falling in all directions. The circus men were soon into the *melee*, and how they did pulverize the Troy roughs! It was four or five years before the bad men of Troy ever tackled another circus."

This is positively the latest: There is no truth in the report that the President has arranged to make a tour of the lakes this summer. He has as yet made no plans, but it is more than likely that he and Mrs. Cleveland will pass their vacation in the North Mountains of New York State.

HONORED IN DEATH.

The Remarkable Tribute Paid to Gen. Lee.

From the New York Mail and Express.

No man at his death ever received such honor as Gen. Lee. The whole press of the South came out bordered with black. The Legislatures in session of all the States adjourned and sent delegations to his funeral, and the Governor of every Southern State attended. The courts adjourned and wore mourning for thirty days, and it is estimated that 30,000 people assembled in spite of the floods then prevailing, in the little mountain town on the day of his funeral.

A singular and touching tribute was paid him. It was resolved and has been carried out that the students of Washington and Lee University should keep a perpetual guard over his grave. Large sums were subscribed for his mausoleum, and when it was dedicated two years since Virginia's greatest orator, Jno. W. Daniel, pronounced the eulogy before a vast multitude of people from all parts of the State, including representations from all sections, all professions, all legislative and official bodies. The money for a monument to him in Richmond is now in the hands of a committee, and it is desired that it shall equal in beauty Houdin's monument to Washington. Fitzhugh Lee was elected Governor of Virginia by the magic of his name.

None of Gen. Lee's sons are men of genius, although they are all men of respectable talent and admirable character. Two of them—Gen. William H. F. Lee and Robert E. Lee, Jr.—are successful planters. The third is G. W. Custis Lee, the last heir of Arlington. Custis Lee was elected President of Washington and Lee University in his father's place, and has filled the position creditably. He has inherited the Lee beauty, which seems to have passed by the daughters in favor of the sons. He is commonly reported to be a woman-hater, although very well-adapted to be a lady-killer. Lexington, where he lives, is quite a summer resort; but at the first advent of young ladies in dazzling costumes he disappears. At first he would merely keep to the house, not trusting himself in the open thoroughfares. But his stronghold was invaded, and he then fled to the stables, where he spent one or two summers in comparative safety. An enterprising widow, though, found him out and made a *sortie* on him. Now he takes to the woods early in the summer, and with rod and gun manages to keep in hiding until the last dazzling young woman has disappeared.

Gen. Lee, besides his three sons, left three daughters, one of whom is now dead. Of the two living, both unmarried and no longer young, Mary, the eldest, is fond of traveling, and receives much attention when abroad from her father's admirers. All of the name, both men and women, are distinguished by strong sense and great uprightness of character. They have inherited wealth lately, and are likely to remain for many generations yet types of the landed gentry of the older States.

Collins and Cunard.

Ben Perley Poore in the Sunny South.

Mr. Edward K. Collins, a wealthy New York ship owner, had established and run successfully for some years what was known as the "Dramatic Line" of sailing packets between that city and Liverpool. The vessels of this line, named the Roscius, Garrick, Sheridan, Siddons and Shakspeare, were the largest merchant packets afloat, and they were well-patronized until 1840, when Mr. Samuel Cunard established the line of trans-Atlantic steamers which bears his name. Mr. Collins's pride and patriotism were touched by this eclipse of his "Dramatic Line," and he conceived the idea of building an American line of steamships, to be fitted up in the most expensive manner and supplied with the choicest fare. To do this it was necessary to have a large subsidy from the United States Treasury. To obtain this, he had to place a considerable number of passenger tickets "where they would do the most good," and many of our statesmen were thus enabled to visit Europe who otherwise would never have gone abroad. In addition to this, he distributed checks at Washington, ranging in amount from $5-000 down to $50, according to the political and social standing of the recipient. The result of this outlay was a subsidy voted by Congress, averaging $20,000 a trip, or $3.40 a mile, as against $2.38 a mile paid by the British government to the Cunard Line. It was the initiation of the lobby-work in behalf of the subsidies voted by Congress to aid railroads and lines of steamships, which have left behind them so many wrecked reputations. The steamers of the Collins Line, the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Arctic, the Baltic and the Adriatic, were built for the service, magnificently furnished and well-equipped. They were not, however, successful. The Arctic collided with a French steamer and foundered, and the Pacific was never heard from after she sailed from Liverpool. Mr. Collins's health began to fail, he lost his rosy, hearty looks and his features had a care-worn expression. The steamer company became bankrupt, and he retired from business pursuits. During the last years of his life he lived quietly at New Rochelle, with Capt. Luce, the commander of his unfortunate steamer Arctic, and became so much absorbed in Spiritualism that his old friends all lost sight of him.

With a Snake about Her Arm.

From the Washington Star.

Mrs. John W. Carrol, of Port Ewen, Ulster county, N. Y., while rocking her child to sleep last Friday, heard a buzzing sound similar to that made by a bee. At the same time she felt something on her back, to which she paid no particular attention. After a few moments, the buzzing sound being again heard, this time close by the side of her head, she looked around and was horrified to see a snake of large size. The reptile was wound around the upper part of her arm, and its tongue was darting in dangerous proximity to her face. Uttering a loud cry, Mrs. Carrol threw her child to the floor and ran out of the house screaming for help. The noise brought a number of neighbors to the scene, but when search was made for the snake it could not be found. Soon after, Mrs. Carroll's arm began to swell, the coils of the snake being plainly visible by black and blue ridges. Medical aid was summoned and the case was pronounced to be serious. The theory is that the snake crawled on Mrs. Carroll while she was sitting on the grass plot a short time previous, feeding chickens

Observer and Gazette.

JOHN R. MYROVER, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY,.....JULY 15, 1886.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic convention of Cumberland county, which meets here next Saturday, the 17th inst., will be composed of the delegates elected at the different township primary meetings throughout the county last week, and will have before it the work of sending delegates to the Judicial convention, which is held at Fayetteville on the 29th of this month; to the Congressional convention, which takes place at Clinton on the 11th of August; and to the State convention, at Raleigh, on the 26th of August.

We have all confidence that its proceedings will be harmonious and productive of good results, and we hope to see it largely attended by the Democrats generally from all sections of the county. Although the convention will be made up of regularly-constituted delegates, these delegates were created by the people and are the servants of the rank and file of the Democratic party. Assembled in mass meeting, then, let all our best citizens be present to counsel and advise, and to aid in thoroughly perfecting our organization and placing upon the ticket the best men for every position to be voted upon at the ballot-box.

There is an element of danger in the coming campaign, growing out of our very security. Confident of success, and despising the lack of organization on the part of the Radicals, indifference and over-confidence may cause us reverses where we least expect them. The thorough-paced Radical—especially in Southern county politics—loves devious methods better than the straight way, and is far better fitted for deeds of darkness than light; he is never so happy as when "bushwhacking" or "jayhawking," and we may be sure that with our first move in the canvass he will be on the alert, ready to seize upon our slightest blunder and use it to advantage.

One great motive lies before us for conducting the approaching State election as if all hope of victory lay in persistent effort and the utilization of our full voting strength—a plan of action which should be pursued throughout North Carolina, in every county and district convention. The national Republican party have sworn in their might and their wrath that this one Democratic administration shall be but an interregnum interpolated into their long lease of political power—naught but an accidental interruption of their heirship of the government, with all its patronage, place and emoluments—and they promise such a contest in 1888 as shall try the strength, courage and skill of both parties to the utmost. We must act this year so as to be in the best possible state of efficiency for this great struggle, losing nothing of the strength of our Congressional delegation, and substituting no weak man for a tried and useful member; preserving our organization intact; and, above all things, keeping our forces well in hand in every county in the State.

Indeed, this is to be no walk-over, unless we would come out weakened and crippled at the polls. We need our representative men to compose the delegations, our best and safest leaders at the head of the column and our best material on the tickets.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Seldom has a State convention met at Raleigh which had so little routine business to perform as will come before that which will assemble on the 26th inst., and yet its action will be awaited with the deepest interest by the citizens of all classes throughout the State, for to it belongs the important duty of selecting the incumbents of the Supreme Court bench—for a nomination by that convention is tantamount to an election.

The extreme age of two of the members of the present court, the great improbability of their being able to complete another term of service, and, to some extent, the judicial merits of the bench, have been freely discussed, with the result of a good deal of strong feeling. The charge made by certain newspapers that the opposition to the renomination of Justices Smith, Ashe and Merrimon emanates from "interested parties" or "disappointed lawyers with pet cases" is too puerile to be worth the trouble of refutation. The members of the court have allowed themselves to be put forward as candidates, and their official record, calibre and decisions are fair subjects of criticism, until the people of North Carolina shall have expressed their will in convention, when their action will be cheerfully accepted and all discussion closed.

Long since we expressed our opinion plainly on this grave subject, and every day only strengthens our views. The advanced age of Justices Smith and Ashe constitutes a sufficient bar to their reelection if there were nothing else; but we base our objection on the stronger ground that they stand committed to judicial decisions which are incompatible with equity and justice. Some of these decisions have appeared in our columns from the pen of our able correspondent, "Lex" (despite the sneers of the Raleigh *News and Observer*)—they are careful, accurate statements of fact, and "he who runs may read." Between now and the meeting of the State convention we shall present to our readers certain decisions of the present court in cases of railroads destroying stock where the facts of the killing were admitted. Read these utterances of the Justices and decide for yourselves.

Lynchburg, Durham & Fayetteville Railroad.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 14, 1886.—It will doubtless interest your readers in Cumberland and Harnett counties to know that there is a prospect of direct railroad communication between Fayetteville and Durham, *via* Lillington. The Lynchburg & Durham Road is now virtually conceded to be a fixed fact. Lynchburg has already subscribed $250,000 towards it, and Durham will on the 17th inst., by vote of the people, subscribe $100,000 more, and counties and townships along the line will fall in for their due proportions of the expenses.

This road is seeking a *southern* outlet for Durham, and there are two objective points presented—Fayetteville and Sanford. Sanford has the advantage of presenting a shorter line, but a much rougher route, poorer country for local traffic, with two large bridges to be constructed across Haw and Deep rivers, and at Sanford there would be only two competing lines of railroad to connect with. Fayetteville, however, while presenting a longer route, would offer one much easier to grade, running over a more even country, topographically considered, with only one principal bridge (that across the Cape Fear river at Lillington) to construct. By Fayetteville there would be two competing lines of railroad already, with the Wilmington connection proposed and soon to be a certainty, and the steamboat transportation down the Cape Fear for nine or ten months in the year, in addition. Besides, a road from Durham, *via* Lillington, to Fayetteville, would open up a large section of the State not heretofore reached by any railroad. It would cross the R. & A. A. L. R. R. at or near Carey, (running parallel with the R. & D. Division of the N. C. R. R. as far as Carey) and thence on through the Holly Springs section of Wake and the Buckhorn section of Harnett (a fine agricultural country) *via* Lillington and the Bunn's Level section of Harnett, and the Little River section of Cumberland, which in fertility rank with the very best agricultural sections of Harnett and Cumberland.

This would put Fayetteville within a few hours of Durham, and give that growing and thrifty place all the southern outlets and competition of transportation lines desired. The manufacturers and dealers in leaf tobacco at Durham already have an immense foreign trade, and are seeking the nearest practical outlet, by ocean transportation, to European countries, and it may not be many years before Lynchburg and Durham tobacco will be shipped *via* Fayetteville to Wilmington, and thence to foreign countries instead of being sent from Northern ports as it is now. In these latter days of railroad development and competition, rapid changes in business connections and interests may be expected as the years go by.

Railroad surveyors started from Durham last week in the direction of Fayetteville, prospecting for a route. PROSPECT.

Packed Conventions.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 12, 1886.—The disposition of the people to complain at the action of certain politicians, who apparently manipulate the machinery of all conventions so as to secure the nomination of men preferred by themselves, has become chronic, and a small township meeting cannot be held that it is not productive of more or less discussion. The stereotyped phrase which is used to convey this spirit of dissatisfaction is "packed convention." While it is true that all meetings held are conducted by a small minority, yet this fact of itself does not signify that the proceedings were "cut and dried before the convention met," or that the convention was "packed." Our people are a timid people, and have not the courage to "talk out in meetin'." Did not the small minority above referred to conduct the deliberations, but few meetings would accomplish the work for which they are called. And if the men who manipulate the machinery and formulate systems for the attainment of the end desired, were to supinely await the movements of the silent, reticent and timid ones who attend conventions, many a dull hour would be quietly spent, and it would require weeks to do what is now done in a few hours.

A "packed convention" is one in which the people have no voice. Was such a convention ever held in Cumberland county? Was a ticket ever nominated in Cumberland county that did not receive a majority of the votes cast? If such has ever been the case, and the facts were known, the people would be convinced that they themselves are to blame, and not those who were most active in the work. The people invariably have an opportunity to object to and the power to successfully oppose any part of the convention's proceedings, and if they fail in the convention to remedy the matters to which they have objection, as good citizens and good Democrats they have no right to use their influence to engender discord among the people afterwards—and no good and loyal Democrat can claim such a privilege.

Every true patriot and Democrat will subordinate his prejudices and preferences and his personal likes and dislikes to the great interests of his party and his country, and when he has failed to give his mite of opposition to the nomination of candidates before the convention, when it would not have had the effect to strengthen the enemies' forces, surely he would not wreak his vengeance at the polls, where his vote may seal the destiny of his party.

Speak out in convention, or forever thereafter hold your peace!

JOHN DOOLEY.

Carver's Creek Township Meeting.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

KINGSBURY, N. C., July 10, 1886.—The Democratic voters of Carver's Creek Township met at Kingsbury 4 o'clock P. M., and were called to order by A. McBuie, chairman of the township Executive Committee, upon whose motion Maj. W. J. Adams was called to the chair.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the election of delegates to represent Carver's Creek Township in the County Convention, to be held at Fayetteville July 17, at which delegates will be elected to represent Cumberland in the Judicial, Congressional and State Conventions.

The following-named gentlemen were elected delegates: W. J. Adams, A. McBuie, A. Wicker, D. B. Cain, Theo. Byrd, R. J. Byrd, H. P. O'Connor, Wm. Hatcher, Geo. Elliot, Wm. Williams.

Alternates—A. B. Walker, Wm. Elliot, Jas. T. G. Autrey, C. D. Nixon, Joseph Ray, Daniel Culbreth, B. W. Smith, A. McCormick, E. T. McKay, Alex. McArthur.

Capt. R. J. Byrd offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democrats of Carver's Creek township, in convention assembled, endorse Hon. Wharton J. Green, Congressman of the 3rd District, as a most worthy and able representative, and hereby recommend that the County Convention instruct its delegates to the Congressional Convention to use all honorable means to secure his renomination.

A motion was made and carried that a copy of these proceedings be furnished the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE and the *Evening News*, with request to publish.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

W. J. ADAMS, Chm'n.

A. MCBUIE, Sec'y.

The Primaries.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

Fayetteville, N. C., July 14, 1886.—Having noticed in a recent issue of your paper an article suggesting a change in the method of holding our primaries, I desire, as an humble citizen, to endorse the plan proposed. It strikes me as being much better than the old way of congregating in a hall, crowded to suffocation; many of our citizens go, and, seeing the push and jam, turn around and go back home without exercising their right to express a choice in the selection of delegates. Not only this, but there are a good many voters who live two and three miles from the Market House, and some are too feeble to come out, did they wish to do so. Now, by the plan proposed by your correspondent, all would have an opportunity of expressing their will at the polls, and the majority would rule—and that is exactly what the Democratic party wants to get at.

As nothing unfair has been alleged against it, nor do I think there can be any objection to it, the Executive Committee ought to consider this plan and determine if it would not be an improvement over the way heretofore followed. For the benefit of your readers who may not have read of this plan, I will relate it. It is this: that the polls be opened at the Market House at 3 or 3½ o'clock in the afternoon and remain open until 9 o'clock at night. The candidates can be there with their lists of delegates and a much better chance afforded them than by the old plan. It is hoped that those having the matter in charge will adopt this method, and we are sure that it will prove satisfactory to every voter.

CITIZEN.

Primary Meeting of Seventy-First Township.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

July 10, 1886.—The meeting was called to order by J. A. McArthur, Esq., chairman Township Executive Committee, who called upon Mr. I. A. Murchison to act as chairman of the meeting. On motion, Mr. John McDuffie was elected secretary.

On motion of Mr. Neill R. Blue, the meeting proceeded to the election of a Township Executive Committee to serve two years, which resulted as follows: George Robinson, Alex. Sessoms, John G. Shaw, J. R. Carter, Thos. Monroe.

On motion, the meeting elected the following as delegates to the County Convention, July 17:

Delegates—J. C. Vaughn, Neill P. Clark, N. D. McLauchlin, John D. McNeill, John McDuffie, W. M. Hybart, J. R. Luther, Redic Harris, Wesley Sloan, Thomas West, L. L. Worrell, J. F. T. Williams, W. J. McDiarmid, John G. McDuffie.

Alternates—Ed. Vaughn, John D. Smith, J. Luther, A. K. McDiarmid, D. B. Gillis, C. W. Westbrook, James Martin, Alexander Clark, John Buie, Colin Shaw, D. A. Currie, Archie Carmichael, Gilbert Monroe, Neill Monroe.

Mr. John McDuffie moved that the meeting recommend to the County Convention names of gentlemen to act as delegates to the State, Congressional and Judicial conventions. On motion of Capt. J. A. McPherson, the rules were suspended and the vote on Mr. McDuffie's motion was taken *viva voce* and passed.

The following were recommended as delegates to the several conventions:

STATE CONVENTION.

Delegates.	Alternates.
N. R. Blue,	D. A. Blue,
J. A. McArthur,	T. Monroe,
D. B. Currie,	J. D. Worrell,
J. E. Elliott.	John Buie.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Delegates.	Alternates.
Geo. Robinson,	Doug. Clark,
J. A. Williams,	J. K. McDonald,
S. R. Parker,	J. B. Huske,
J. A. Monroe,	John C. Buie,
C. B. Bethea,	Duncan J. Monroe,
John G. Shaw,	J. T. Townsend,
D. G. Blue.	Jno. McDougald.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Delegates.	Alternates.
Geo. Robinson,	Thomas Monroe,
Dan'l McRae,	John McFadyen,
W. A. Worrell,	Neill McArthur,
Alex. Sessoms,	Duncan Kinlaw,
C. V. McQueen,	J. Marshall Williams,
J. R. Carter,	Jesse Newton,
Jno. McDuffie.	J. D. Worrell.

Mr. J. A. Williams moved that to save the necessity of calling another primary this meeting proceed to the election of delegates to the convention for nominating county officers. The Chair ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Williams appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the Chairman declined to entertain the appeal.

On motion of Mr. N. R. Blue the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The meeting was unusually large and very harmonious.

I. A. MURCHISON, Ch'm'n.

JNO. MCDUFFIE, Sec'y.

Primary Meeting of Cedar Creek Township.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

CEDAR CREEK, N. C., July 10, 1886.—There was a meeting held by a portion of the Democratic voters of Cedar Creek township on this day, July 10, at J. B. Downing's. The meeting was called to order by J. B. Downing, chairman of the township Executive Committee, who explained the object of the meeting. B. R. Carter was requested to act as secretary. The following delegates were appointed to attend a convention to meet in Fayetteville on Saturday, the 17th inst: Maj. Jonathan Evans, W. B. Draughon, J. McP. Geddie, Jeff. D. Sessoms, Thomas G. Hall, Daniel Carter, Neill C. Thagard, Joseph Bullard, William G. Maxwell, B. R. Carter.

JOHN B. DOWNING, Chm'n.

B. R. CARTER, Sec'y.

Primary Meeting of Quewhiffle Township.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

GILLISVILLE, N. C., July 10, 1886.—At a meeting of a part of the voters of Quewhiffle township, the following delegates were appointed to represent Quewhiffle township in the convention to be held in Fayetteville on July 17: G. W. Graham, J. T. Sinclair, J. C. Currie, Jr., J. C. Ray, J. K. McLeod, Jno. A. Patterson, Jno. Blue, S. J. Cameron, D. A. McDiarmid, M. A. Gillis.

A. J. BETHUNE, Chm'n.

L. A. BETHUNE, Sec'y.

The Primaries.

To the Editors of the Observer and Gazette:

Fayetteville, N. C., July 14, 1886.—I have noticed with pleasure the communications of "X." in your paper and "Voter" in the *News*, and I hope the suggestion they make in regard to opening the polls from 3 o'clock until 10 at night will be followed by the Executive Committee.

There are many, Messrs. Editors, who live so far from the Market, or who cannot leave their homes unprotected at night, or who have business from which they cannot get off, that a primary meeting held at night prevents their participation. No one can possibly, upon any ground, object to the polls being opened at such time as will secure the fullest expression of opinion and the fairest result, and these will follow the opening of the polls from 3 to 10.

CIVIS.

The Outlook in Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1886.—To-morrow is "District day" in the House. The committee on the District of Columbia has a number of local measures awaiting action, but it is probable it may yield sufficient time to allow the consideration of the fortifications appropriation bill not yet passed by the House. Under Saturday's order the Morrison surplus resolution will be called up on Tuesday.

The action of the appropriation committee on the amendments made by the Senate to the legislative bill is awaiting consideration by the House, and the subject is likely to be taken up about the middle of the week. The bill for a new naval establishment will be called up for action if opportunity affords toward the end of the week. If there should remain a few hours after the disposal of the measures above-mentioned, several committees stand ready to call up bills for which special orders have been made, including the Pacific Railroad funding bill, the internal commerce bill and the land great forfeiture bill.

The river and harbor bill remains as at the beginning of the last week, the unfinished business of the Senate. Senator McMillan, who has it in charge, expresses the hope that it will be passed to-morrow, but no attempt will be made to cut short debate upon it. He admits the possibility that the Mississippi River feature (not yet reached) may keep the measure before the Senate two or three days longer. There is an understanding that the naval appropriation and the oleomargarine bill shall follow the river and harbor bill, and these are likely to consume the week.

The sundry civil appropriation bill will probably be reported to the Senate on Monday or Tuesday, but will hardly be called up until next week. The executive calendar has sixty or seventy "unobjected cases" and nearly a dozen which are reported adversely. It is proposed to devote an early day in the matter, but the day has not yet been fixed.

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS

JULY 8th, 1886.

SUMMER ATTRACTIONS

—AT—

GEO. BRANDT'S

Grand Central Dry Goods Bazaar!

Unprecedented Reduction in Prices to close out all Summer Goods.

Fancy Lawns, White Lawns, India Linen Lawns, Laces and All-over Embroideries, 4-4 Bleached Shirtings, 10-4 Bleached Shirtings, and a nice line of Parasols.

☞ The ladies are requested to call and secure bargains. Prices have been greatly reduced.

GEO. BRANDT

Is now offering to the trade

One of the Best Selected Stocks of Shoes ever placed upon the market.

For the Summer:—Ladies' and Misses' Opera Slippers, Fine Oil, Goat and French Kid Lace and Button Boots. EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. Prices guaranteed lower than elsewhere.

Bargains are insured to one and all,

GEO. BRANDT.

By
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july 8

HERE TO STAY!

GEO. ROSENTHAL

announces to his many friends and patrons that, while he will be deprived of the pleasure of an European tour, the skill and care of his resident physician, DR. W. C. McDUFFIE, having obviated the necessity of his departure to

The Old Country

by restoring him to health, he will still be glad as ever TO SEE THEM ALL at his

EMPORIUM

On Person Street,

and with the coming fall will be better prepared than ever to offer them extraordinary

Bargains! Bargains!

In Everything in his Line.

☞ A desirable DWELLING HOUSE for rent on reasonable terms.

GEO. ROSENTHAL.

july 1-tf — Corner Market Square and Person Street.

Refinishing Crape.

We renew black crape of GOOD QUALITY ONLY.

We restore faded and shabby Crape to its original BRIGHTNESS in VEILS or by the YARD.

FEATHERS REDYED.

We DYE and RECURL Ostrich Tips or Plumes of good quality in 3 to 5 days.

—A FULL LINE OF—

MILLINERY, NOTIONS and FANCY GOODS

—IN STOCK.—

New Goods two to three times a week.

MRS. DYE.

may 20 — tf

ALABASTINE

IS BOUND TO TAKE THE PLACE OF

Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewash, &c.,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It is Not a Kalsomine, but a

CEMENT.

IT IS CHEAPER THAN KALSOMINE, WORKS EASY, AND ANY ONE CAN APPLY IT.

Every coat adds strength to the wall.
It does not turn yellow, contract with the heat or scale off.
One dozen beautiful tints, with a pure white, to select from.
One five pound package, it is said, will cover 450 square feet—two coats.

For further information call at

Sedberry's Drug Store.

April 22 — tf

—JUST RECEIVED—

AT

McNEILL & CO.'S!

A LARGE LOT OF

Wrapping Paper,
Paper Bags,
Twine, etc.

Wrapping Paper suitable for every business---Dry Goods, Grocery, Hardware and Drugs.

Prices that will compete with those of any house sending salesmen to our city.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES,

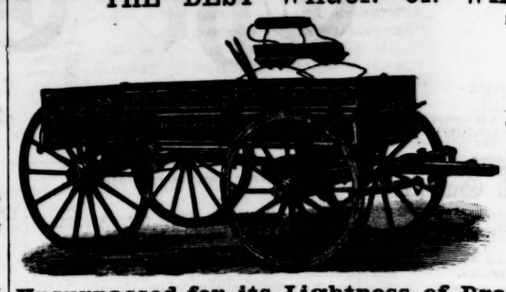
Especially when it will cost you less than to buy the articles elsewhere.

All We ask is a Trial.

mar 18-tf — McNEILL & CO.

ADVERTISEMENTS. | ADVERTISEMENTS.

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS."



Such is our opinion after a LONG EXPERIENCE IN WAGONS, And also the opinion of all who use the

Old Hickory FARM and ROAD WAGON.

Unsurpassed for its Lightness of Draught, Excellence of Finish and Durability.

It is to your interest to buy an Old Hickory Wagon, because they will stand up under MORE WEIGHT and RUN LIGHTER than the corresponding size of any other wagon manufactured. They are the BEST IRONED wagons in the market; you will never be annoyed by having the tires become loose. During the long-protracted droughts of 1881 and 1884, the Company did not have one single complaint of loose tires, nor have they since. There never has been a case of a loose box in a wheel of an Old Hickory Wagon. Forty thousand of these wagons are now in use throughout the United States, giving perfect satisfaction in all cases. They are sold under a WRITTEN GUARANTEE not to be defective in material or workmanship, and should any defect show itself within TWELVE MONTHS, it will be made good free of cost.

☞ Examine the Old Hickory Wagons and Carts before you buy. PRICES LOW.

july 15-1y — **A. E. RANKIN & CO.**

THE GULLET GIN.

I have taken the agency for the

IMPROVED MAGNOLIA GULLET GIN,

and have now in stock a sample 50-saw Gin with Feeder and Condenser complete. This make of Gins is conceded the best sold, and obtained the

"FIRST DEGREE OF MERIT,"

Over all other makes, at the late Exposition at New Orleans.

I cordially invite an examination or correspondence from those who contemplate buying a Gin during the coming season.

july 8-2m — **R. M. NIMOCKS.**

STOVES. STOVES.

WE have a LARGE ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES, all numbers. Also OIL STOVES, REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, WATER-COOLERS, LEMON SQUEEZERS, TIN TOILET SETS, GARDEN and DRY-WELL PUMPS, VALLEY GUTTERING, &C.

—ALSO—

CANE MILLS, COPPER and GALVANIZED EVAPORATORS, STEAM-FITTINGS, BLACK and GALVANIZED IRON PIPE.

July 2, 1885. — HORNE & BRO. — 125 tf

ICE

Made from the CELEBRATED

Fountain Head Springs,

OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

No Purer Water in the World.

THE FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

is now prepared to supply the demand for PURE ICE, either from their factory on Donaldson street or daily from their delivery wagon.

PRICES OF TICKETS FOR CASH:

100 lbs. 75 cents; 5 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
300 lbs. $2.10; 10 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
500 lbs. $3.00; 25 lbs. or more delivered at a time.
2,000 lbs. $10.00; 50 lbs. or more delivered at a time.

☞ In barrels, packed for shipping, 75 lbs.; 100 lbs. in hogsheads, 50 cents per hundred, including packages. Prices for larger quantities furnished on application. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

june 3-tf — FAYETTEVILLE ICE CO.

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady-riders, especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13-tf — GEO. A. BURNS.

—WE ARE SELLING—

CASSARD'S

Red Star Brand

PURE LARD,

AND RECOMMEND IT

As being the Very Best to be had.

SEND US YOUR ORDERS.

WALTER WATSON,	S. A. PHILLIPS,
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,	GEO. A. THOMSON,
D. H. RAY & CO.,	A. GARRASON,
CHARLES HAIGH,	A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
W. J. McDONALD,	D. M. McDONALD,
LOCKAMY & ROUSE,	J. L. ALLEN.
J. C. THOMSON,	W. J. BOONE & CO.,
J. R. VANN,	E. F. MOORE,

AYER BROS.

—ALSO,—

Cassard's Mild-Cured Hams and Breafast Strips,

WHICH ARE UNSURPASSED.

Look for the Red Label and Blue Seal.

G. CASSARD & SON,
407, 409 and 411 W. Baltimore Street,
Baltimore, Md.
One of the Oldest Houses in the country.

june 17 — 1y

COUNTY CONVENTION.

There will be a convention of the Democrats of Cumberland County held at the Town Hall in Fayetteville on Saturday, July 17, 1886, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State, Congressional and Judicial Conventions. The Democrats of the several townships (except Cross Creek) are requested to meet at their usual times and places on Saturday, July 10, to appoint delegates to the County Convention. The Democrats of Cross Creek township will meet at the Town Hall, on Friday night, July 9, at 8½ o'clock, for the same purpose.

By order of Executive Committee.

july 1-tm — GEO. M. ROSE, Chm'n.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.

N. H. SMITH,

Real Estate Agent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Correspondence solicited from parties wishing to buy or sell lands. Reliable attorneys employed to investigate titles, etc. Refers to business men of Fayetteville.

Office at Smith's Depot,

Corner Mumford and Donaldson Streets,

Where a FULL stock of

Best Ice, Coal and Wood

can be found, at LOWEST PRICES.

☞ Look for the sign, "Ice, Coal, Wood," &c.

june 17 — tf

Seasonable Goods.

As the Heated Term Approaches,

J. D. BROWN & CO.

have made ample preparations to supply the demands of those who wish to partake of refreshing cream from dainty ware or drink cooling beverages from delicate glass.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

Show the prettiest line of Ice Cream Sets

ever exhibited in this market. They also carry a full assortment of Ice Cream Saucers and Plates in colored glass, French and American China, Porcelain and Ironstone.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

will show you beautiful Berry and Fruit Dishes in Bohemian Glass. They also carry quantities of Fruit Dishes, footed and flat, in China and American glass.

AT BROWN'S CROCKERY STORE

can be found German cut-glass Decanters and Wine Glasses to match. They have American goods for those who prefer cheaper and less fragile ware.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

carry Champagne and Lemonade Glasses and Cups in the beautiful Bohemian colored glass. Their Water Sets—Pitchers and Glasses to match—in same goods are selling rapidly and are a stylish addition to a handsome sideboard. The lovers of iced buttermilk will find Pitchers in every shape and color at Brown's Crockery Store.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

merely mention these few articles of seasonable goods, but visitors to their new store will be shown handsome Dinner Sets and Tea Sets in French and American goods. Their stock of Porcelain, Ironstone and C. C. Ware is simply immense. They are well-stocked with Agate Ware, Tin Goods of every sort, Wood and Willow Ware, Rockingham and Yellow Goods, and everything in the housefurnishing line.

THEIR WHOLESALE STOCK

having been reduced by large sales, they found it necessary to make extensive additions thereto, and are now heavily stocked in this line.

june 10 — tf

Jonesboro High School,

REV. W. O. HIGHTOWER, Principal,

JONESBORO, MOORE CO., N. C.

Fall Term Opens August 9, and Closes December 24, 1886.

A full corps of instructors in all the English branches and the Classics, with French and German, Music, Drawing and Painting.

Buildings and grounds pleasant and commodious. Climate salubrious. Communication direct with all parts of the State by Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway. Good, wholesome board, including lights, fuel and washing, at $10 per month. Social and religious advantages unsurpassed. For circular, with terms and other particulars, address the principal,

W. O. HIGHTOWER,

july 8-1m — Jonesboro, Moore Co., N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE NATIONAL BANK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 1, 1886.

Dividend No. 31.

The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after this date.

july 8-2t — WM. HUSKE, Cashier.

Observer and Gazette.

...SDAY,.....JULY 15, 1886.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

od Reading for about 8 Cents a Month!!

we intend to keep fully up with the stir-ents of the coming campaign, we have ed to give the people of all this section portunity of keeping well-informed of affairs at very small cost, and will fur-the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE **6 months for 50—STRICTLY CASH.** Of course there is ft in these rates for a paper containing uch reading matter as ours; these are hign rates, and at the expiration of the ths the original price will be restored. annot afford to allow commissions, but us sending us clubs will receive an extra gratis.

s offer is open only until July 24, and those ing to take advantage thereof should promptly.

CHEAP READING!

Two Good Newspapers for $2.75!

aving made arrangements with the proprie-of the *Detroit Free Press*, we will furnish paper and the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE e year at the low price of $2.75.

is needless for us to particularize the s of the *Detroit Free Press*—its reputation confined even to the United States, but most world-wide. It is a large eight-page y paper, embracing in its different de-ments the choicest selections in literature, ce, art, news, humor, etc., etc.

pply yourselves and families for the com-ar with excellent newspaper reading by scribing to the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE *Free Press.*

OCAL BULLETINS.

DEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

(See Second and Third Pages.)

BERRENDS—Low.
R. HORNE—Turnip Seed.
& LEAK—Clearing-out Sale.
A. THOMSON—Rock Alum Salt.
BERTON & PRIOR—Turnip Seed.
W. BROADFOOT & Co.—Turnip Seed.
ANK THORNTON—"Will meet any reduction."
F & Y. V. RAILWAY—North Carolina Resorts.
P. BATTLE—University of North Carolina.
E RANKIN & Co—"The best wagon on wheels."

at Manly.

e regret to learn that there was quite a ctive fire at Manly, Moore county, last k, in which our friends Buchan, Jones and illan were the chief sufferers in the loss roperty. The people of that pleasant vil-have our hearty sympathy in their mis-une.

Buffalo Warehouse.

he business of the Buffalo Tobacco Ware-se at Jonesboro, Messrs. W. A. Sloan & proprietors, is very gratifying, and the eets are bright for still more extended ations in the future. There was a good ale" on Wednesday of last week, prices ging from $2 to $40. They are stirring ple up that way.

ture on China and Japan.

Mr. Geo. P. McNeill has received a letter Rev. Jno. W. Lavis, of China, in res on e invitation extended, stating that he will ure in the Presbyterian Church next Sun-morning and afternoon—his subject be-China and Japan, illustrated by charts, s and beautiful and novel pictures. Rev. ert Smith, who very acceptably filled the byterian pulpit last Sunday, says of the ures of Mr. Davis that they are rare and ptional treats which no one should fail to y who has an opportunity of doing so.

University of North Carolina.

We call attention to the advertisement in ther column of the fall session of the Uni-ity of North Carolina. Its complete fac-, wide range of instruction and high grade scholarship present superior advantages for legiate course. The University's offer of instruction to its graduates and those of er colleges is most commendable, and pro-sional teachers can enjoy exceptional op-tunities under the normal school system of Henry, while they may at the same time ue other studies.

ere Storm, with Loss of Life.

We regret to learn from Mr. A. Gainey, at ble's Cross-Roads, that a very severe wind-m passed over that neighborhood on the ning of last Thursday, the 8th inst., which attended by very calamitous consequen-. A large tree was blown across a house Mr. Erasmus Lee's plantation, crushing the ding in and instantly killing Mr. Martin rnton, besides slightly injuring Mr. Frank son and one of Mr. Lee's daughters. In that section, as elsewhere, there have n torrents of rain, wofully damaging the ps.

nd In the Proceedings.

Our columns are now at the service of the mocratic party, to advance its interests in ry possible way in the approaching cam-gn, and our friends in this and the sur-nding counties will not only confer a favor on us but will advance the cause of the rty by sending us the proceedings of all etings, conventions, nominations, etc., in eir respective sections. The people at large pend on the press to keep them informed of ese matters of interest, and the newspapers ust hold themselves in a large measure in-ebted to those to whom the information is ecessible.

ayetteville as a Railroad Centre.

"Prospect" gives us a piece of good reading this issue of the paper, commenting on the reenburg & Durham R. R., and its proposed tension to either Sanford or Fayetteville—he latter much the better route in an engin-ring point of view, in the competing lines of eight and travel, in the local traffic and in e agricultural sections through which it asses. A very significant fact is brought to blic attention in the admirable communi-ation of "Prospect:" the immense foreign ade of Lynchburg and Durham, and the ab-lute necessity of a southern outlet and wa-er transportation.

To our mind, should the building of this oad become a fixed fact, it is nearly certain hat there would very soon be something more han a few miles of fitful grading done on the Winston & Fayetteville R. R., and the near future would find us in close connection with another great tobacco market.

The Township Meeting.

Quite a large meeting of the Democratic voters of Cross Creek township was held in the Market-place under the Town Hall on Friday evening last, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention which meets here on Saturday, the 17th inst.

The meeting was called to order by Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot, Chairman of the Township Democratic Executive Committee, and upon his motion Mr. H. McD. Robinson was called to the chair and Mr. H. I. McDuffie made secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained by the chairman, on motion of Capt. J. B. Smith the following were elected delegates:

A. A. McKethan, Jr., H. R. Horne, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, T. H. Sutton, W. S. Cook, H. McD. Robinson, C. W. Broadfoot, T. H. Whaley, Charles Haigh, Charles Glover.

Alternates—A. B. Williams, J. D. McNeill, J. B. Smith, Z. B. Newton, T. S. Whitted, J. C. Haigh, Jr., M. W. Johnson, I. W. Clark, W. J. McDonald, Jr.

The following resolution was offered by Capt. Jno. B. Broadfoot, which was adopted by the meeting without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the Cross Creek township delegates to the county convention, to be held at Fayetteville on the 17th inst., be instructed to vote for the 9 Democratic lawyers of the Fayetteville bar—Geo. M. Rose, D. Rose, T. H. Sutton, Z. B. Newton, H. L. Cook, N. W. Ray, H. McD. Robinson, C. W. Broadfoot and R. S. Huske—to be delegates from this county to the State convention, to be held at Raleigh on the 26th of August, and that the other townships of the county be urgently requested to do likewise.

Capt. Broadfoot, in explaining the purpose and intent of his resolution, disclaimed the slightest disposition to dictate or instruct, and said in substance that his sole desire was to have sent to the State convention—the only duty before which would be the nomination of Supreme Court Judges and the endorsement of the work of certain district conventions—delegates who by their training and profession were best fitted to select the occupants of the Supreme Court bench—and he thought that the members of the bar, and they alone, possessed these qualifications.

Capt. Broadfoot makes a point here, in the peculiar nature of the work which will come before the State convention, which is strictly judicial, and comes within the province of those who practice in the different courts and before the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and take the initiatory step in the adoption of their profession by an examination before the last-named tribunal.

There being no further business before the meeting, on motion it adjourned.

The Vote of the Townships.

We are indebted to Mr. Z. B. Newton, who has been consulting the election tables of the files of the *Observer*, for the following figures, arranged conveniently for publication, of the Cumberland vote by townships in the Gubernatorial and Congressional elections of 1884:

	Scales.	York.
Beaver Dam,	101	46
Black River,	158	74
Carver's Creek,	168	238
Cedar Creek,	284	220
Cross Creek,	571	524
Flea Hill,	273	246
Gray's Creek,	166	141
Little River,	74	41
Quwhiffle,	133	100
Rockfish,	194	219
Seventy-First,	357	310
Total,	2,479	2,159

	Green.	Brogden.
Beaver Dam,	110	34
Black River,	157	75
Carver's Creek,	172	227
Cedar Creek,	280	221
Cross Creek,	572	568
Flea Hill,	273	244
Gray's Creek,	164	140
Little River,	75	40
Quwhiffle,	130	103
Rockfish,	185	224
Seventy-First,	360	309
Total,	2,478	2,143

Some "Good out of Nazareth."

From the agricultural department of the New York *Times* we extract some very significant figures as to the present cotton crop, and its very meagre promise of an adequate return to the producer. Viewed as it is from a Northern standpoint, the facts presented may well demand grave consideration from him who still continues to stake his all on cotton:

The figures relating to the present cotton crop afford a most noteworthy example of wasted labor and resources. The area reported under cultivation is nearly 19,000,000 acres, and the expected crop is 6,500,000 bales, which is 1 bale to 3 acres, or about 150 lbs. per acre. A Northern farmer or a thoughtful Southern planter should consider these figures with real amazement. One hundred and fifty pounds of cotton at the present prices represent about $12, for which the planter spends $2.75 for fertilizer and $2.60 for rent, and pays out of the rest for all the work of planting, cultivating, picking, ginning and baling the crop. All this work, with the farmer's profit and means of living, must come out of the paltry sum of $6.65 per acre. As this is the average, and as much of the crop must yield less than this, what a sorry recompense the poor cotton planter gets for his exhaustive and long-continued work, lasting nine months in the year, before his crop makes a return!

The Judicial Convention.

Mr. Jno. D. Pemberton, of Anson, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of this Judicial district, gives notice that on the 29th inst., the day on which the Judicial convention is to be held, a special train will be run from Shoe Heel for the accommodation of delegates, which will leave Fayetteville at 8 o'clock on the evening of the same day, making connection at Shoe Heel with the regular train on the Carolina Central R. R.—fare for the round trip, $2.10. Reduced rates will be charged delegates on the Carolina Central Railroad.

The steamer *Murchison* arrives at Fayetteville on the morning of the convention, and will arrange her trip so as best to meet the convenience of the delegates from Brunswick, Bladen and parts of Columbus and Cumberland. The delegates of Moore are near neighbors and to a great extent home-folks; many of them will come across the country and some by the train.

Wedding Bells at Jonesboro.

On the evening of the 6th inst., at 8:30 o'clock, by Rev. W. S. Lacy, in the Presbyterian Church at Jonesboro, Mr. Titus Pantillon was united in marriage to Miss Laura Rochort. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party—consisting of the bride and groom, Mr. Fitz Meader, of New York city, Dr. E. P. Snipes and Mr. R. W. Rankin—retired to the Barnes Hotel, where a pleasant reception was given to them by the young people of Jonesboro.

Mr. and Mrs. Pantillon are natives of Switzerland, but more recently of New York city, and expect to remain for some time in Jonesboro, where we hope their sojourn will be very pleasant. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the ceremony performed by Mr. Lacy was very interesting and impressive.

The Vote of the Districts.

Below we give the Democratic vote, by counties, of the 3rd Congressional and 7th Judicial districts, in the Gubernatorial election of 1884:

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Bladen,	1,426
Cumberland,	2,479
Duplin,	2,239
Harnett,	1,254
Moore,	1,797
Onslow,	1,284
Pender,	1,215
Sampson,	2,551
Wayne,	2,796
Total,	17,041

According to the plan of organization issued by the Democratic State Central Executive Committee, Bladen will be entitled to 29 delegates in the Congressional convention at Clinton; Cumberland, 50 delegates; Duplin, 45 delegates; Harnett, 25 delegates; Moore, 36 delegates; Onslow, 26 delegates; Pender, 24 delegates; Sampson, 51 delegates; Wayne 56 delegates—making a total of 342 delegates to compose the convention.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Anson,	1,896
Bladen,	1,426
Brunswick,	921
Columbus,	1,867
Cumberland,	2,479
Moore,	1,797
Richmond,	1,958
Robeson,	2,361
Total,	14,705

In the Judicial convention, on the 29th inst., Anson will be entitled to 38 delegates; Bladen, 29; Brunswick, 18; Columbus 37; Cumberland, 50; Moore, 36; Richmond, 39; Robeson, 47—making 294 delegates in convention.

The University of Michigan.

The other day we saw a remarkably handsome specimen of typographic art in the card of invitation of the graduating class of 1886 of the University of Michigan, sent from Ann Arbor by Mr. Chas. T. Haigh to his father, Dr. T. D. Haigh.

What fine work those young men have been accomplishing for the past two or three years—Messrs. D'Lagnel and Chas. T. Haigh and Jennings Pemberton—in fitting themselves for the business of practical chemists and pharmacists. Far away from home, it is true, in a strange land, one might say, and among strange people, they have devoted their time to the task of well furnishing and equipping themselves for their chosen field of labor. Mr. D'Lagnel Haigh, who graduated last year, has now the superintendence of one department of the large house of Myers Bros. & Co., manufacturing chemists, of St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Chas. T. Haigh, who finished his studies the other day, is now in a large drug establishment in Detroit, Mich.; and Mr. Jennings Pemberton, whose progress and standing in his class have been very creditable and praiseworthy, goes back to receive his diploma next session.

A Pleasant Entertainment.

The beautiful residence of Col. J. B. Starr on Haymount presented last Tuesday evening a scene of unusual animation and rare pleasure. A lawn party was held by the Benevolent Society of St. John's Episcopal Church, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the rightful objects of the society, and the imposing dwelling was ablaze with light, while the ornate and extensive grounds were illuminated by lamps and the softer, fairer radiance of the moon. The young folks attended in large numbers, and several hours were spent in great enjoyment.

LOCAL TWINKLINGS.

Street-cleaning is progressing rapidly.

Mr. H. A. London, editor of the *Chatham Record*, paid Fayetteville a visit last week.

The young men of Fayetteville are making the best of arrangements to entertain visitors handsomely during the Fruit Fair.

Messrs. Brown & Roddick have to enlarge their commodious store by a rear extension to meet the demands of their large trade.

"Still harping on my daughter!" Read "Citizen" and "Civis" on the primaries. Their idea is good, and we hope it will be adopted.

Mr. F. H. McMillan, the partner in the enterprising house of McMillan Bros., who has charge of their large business in Savannah, Ga., arrived here last week with his family.

Mr. Elliott Daingerfield, now of New York city, who has won for himself an enviable reputation as an artist of rare gifts, is with his wife visiting relatives and friends in Fayetteville.

Mr. W. J. McDonald, Jr., has added to Green street something ornamental as well as useful, erecting in front of his saloon a very handsome awning, of excellent workmanship, durable and tinned to render it fire-proof.

Maj. J. N. Prior has returned to Fayetteville from his visit to England, having much of great interest to narrate in conversation as to noted scenes and objects in that land of historic interest. We are indebted to him for handsome views and pamphlets descriptive of the Duke of Bedford's palace and other notable places.

We are sorry to note the departure of Mr. W. W. Kenly, who for the past six weeks has been engaged in the erection of the magnificent iron railroad bridge over the Cape Fear River near Fayetteville. His work here being completed, he has been transferred to another point on the Atlantic Coast Line. Mr. Kenly is a cultured gentleman and a clever, genial companion, and his many friends regret the necessity of his departure.

Col. Jno. A. Pemberton, Deputy Revenue Collector of this district, removes his office this week, and occupies the first floor of the building of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE. Our friends must have no hesitation in coming to see us all the same. There is no danger in the revenue office; it is in charge of one of the best of officials, and if they should happen to get into Col. Pemberton's domain instead of our sanctum, he will receive them with an urbanity which will certainly induce them to call again.

The iron front store of Mr. E. J. Lilly, which, when built by Messrs. Starr and Williams, was the general subject of admiration, and has well held its own ever since with all the improvements of Fayetteville architecture, will soon present "metal more attractive" than bales of sheeting and yarns piled upon its capacious floors. Messrs. Rose & Leak will refit it throughout its commodious three stories to meet the demands of their increasing business, and expect to occupy it early in the fall. It will have few superiors as a wholesale and retail dry goods establishment.

Sparks from the "Heel."

Mr. Elkin, of Bladen county, is erecting a new store on S. Patterson street.

Our *Carolina Union* presents a very neat appearance this week, and we hope its founder will meet with that success he justly merits.

We have just noticed that President Cleveland has "sot down" on the Asheville appropriation. Well, he need not expect that township's support in the next convention.

John Wesley Roper, a colored boy of twenty, while bathing at Rocky Ford, near here on Friday last, was taken suddenly with cramp, and though he was rescued very quickly by his companions, yet it was too late to save his life.

The Democrats of Robeson assembled in convention last Saturday, and instructed the delegates to vote for Col. Rowland for Congress, and endorsed Frank McNeill, Esq., for solicitor. We heard a gentleman say that it was the most influential body of men he had ever seen assembled in Robeson county.

Mr. Ang. Shaw was exhibiting on our streets yesterday a half-dollar in currency bearing the date of April 2, 1776. It is "Carolina currency" issued by the authority of Congress, at Halifax, and is adorned in the lower corner by a North American bear. It is signed by J. Webb and endorsed on the back by Daniel Cook to Chas. Woodard. It is quite a curiosity.

O. C. S.

MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

Interesting Debate on the President's Vetoes.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1886.—Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, characterized the President as the great obliterator of segregated rights and the great representative of absolute power, and said the Democratic party of the House, a party which was opposed to centralization, stood by humbly and said to the President, "Not my will, but thine be done." He continued to berate the Democrats, which he did in such an energetic manner as to call forth rounds of applause and laughter from both sides of the House. He denounced them as poltroons and cowards, who exonerated their President whenever he chose to slap them in the face and spit upon them. The action of the House reminded him of the play of Hamlet. [Applause.] He would substitute for the young prince a young, courageous man of nerve, President Cleveland, and for poor old Polonius, the poor, miserable cowards of the Democratic party. [Laughter.]

Cleveland—"Do you see yonder cloud that is almost in the shape of a camel?"

Democratic Congress—"By the mass, and it is like a camel, indeed."

Cleveland—"Methinks it is like a weasel."

Democratic Congress—"It is backed like a weasel."

Cleveland—"Or like a whale."

Democratic Congress—"Very like a whale." [Laughter.] "And so this executive of yours," continued Mr. Brumm, "has only to point out shape or form, and the Democratic party is down on its marrow-bones, saying, 'As thou wilt, not as I will.'" [Laughter.]

Mr. Hill, of Ohio, made an argument to show that the Democratic party had credit for much of the pension legislation of the country.

Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, bespoke for the President decent respect and decent speech. He did not know what the pending bill was about. Its merits had not been presented, but the House had resolved itself into a political meeting. The gentlemen must understand that before the election should come the people would forget all these speeches, so they might reserve their campaign eloquence for a while. He could speak, because he was not in the same category. He was not looking for votes, but all the rest were. The House should turn its attention to business. If it did not, it would be here until the last of August. This vituperation and abuse of the President was all wrong. He asserted his entire confidence in the integrity of the President and his desire to do his duty, and he reserved to himself the right to approve or disapprove the President's vetoes. Suppose the members quit quarreling and turn their attention to public business. Let them remember what they had been taught by their mothers:

Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God has made them so.
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature to.
But little children should not let
Their angry passions rise;
Their little hands were never made
To scratch each other's eyes.

[Laughter.]

Mr. Allen, of Mississippi, thought he should apologise for discussing pension matters, as he had been a Confederate private. It was said that the Confederates ought to have thought of this matter of pensions twenty-five years ago. He acknowledged that at the beginning of the war he had not given the matter that consideration to which it had probably been entitled. [Laughter.] He had been quite a young boy then, but along about the third year of the war he began to think seriously of it, and so much had he been impressed with the fact that the course he was pursuing would bankrupt the United States goverment in pensioning the widows of the soldiers he was killing, that finally, with gun in hand he retreated across five or six States rather than slay the whole army. [Laughter.]

The combat had finally come to the point that he saw that he would have to slay the whole army, or give up, and he laid down his gun like a man and went home. He wanted to call attention to a little incident which occurred when he was on his way home. He had gone into the war at the age of fourteen and remained four years, and he was pretty well tired of fighting. There was another boy with him as he was going home who had not been in the war so long, and who wanted to go across the river into Alabama and fight with Kirby Smith. He had had about enough fighting and did not wish to go, and they were arguing about the matter when they saw an old gentleman come across the field and wait for them at the fence.

When they reached him he was very much interested to know about the surrender and about our institution. "I told him," continued Allen, "in a decided tone that our institution was gone. (Laughter.) He asked me what I was going to do? I told him I was going home. He said: 'Young man you are right; you go home and go to ploughing. My experience is that when you fight and get beaten you ought to go to something else.' Then he began to philosophize, and said: 'Boys, this has been a very bad war; we have lost a good many of our best men; we have a great many one-legged and one-armed soldiers in our midst who can scarcely earn a living, and a great many widows and orphans. The soldiers have been terribly demoralized and our homes have been desolated and devastated. Boys, this has been a terrible war, but we can stand all this. The only thing terrible is that some fools who had not made much reputation out of the war will be waiting to throw this thing up to us for the next twenty-five years.' [Loud laughter.] I make no application of this incident, but it does look like words of prophetic wisdom."

Colored Miners Take the Places of Strikers.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 10, 1886.—The colored coal miners who were reported yesterday on their way from Kentucky to take the places of the striking miners at Grape Creek arrived yesterday. They were met at Danville junction by a committee of strikers who tried to persuade them not to go to work, but failed.

The colored men were escorted to the mines under the protection of a strong force of armed deputy sheriffs, and were put to work without any interference.

In addition to the sheriff's posse, there are 30 armed men to guard the property night and day. Their presence will probably restrain the strikers from acts of violence.

Torn to Pieces.

WHITE WRIGHT, Tex., July 10, 1886.—A puma, which has been infesting the neighborhood of Pilot Grove for several weeks, yesterday tore to pieces and devoured the one-year-old child of a farmer living on the Burns tract. Nothing was left of the child by the beast but fleshless bones. This puma has been seen several times this summer in north Texas.

STATE NEWS.

The Crops.

From the Charlotte Observer.

Reports from the results of the present harvest throughout the county are beginning to come in, and the fact is becoming painfully apparent that there is a serious shortage, caused by the sprouting.

The Pittsboro Railroad.

From the Pittsboro Record.

The grading of the Pittsboro Railroad is progressing rapidly and will be finished by the last of next month.

The old friends of Dr. William McClenahan are pleased to see him once more at his old home after an absence of twenty-one years. In the year 1865, immediately after the war, he removed to Texas, where he has resided ever since.

A Pauper from Choice.

From the Tarboro Southerner.

The Methodist Sunday School at Old Sparta is in a very flourishing condition. It has sixty regular pupils.

A most unusual transaction took place in this county last week. We doubt if the like has ever happened before. Starling Waller gave away all the property he had that he might be a pauper. He is a white man, and was the owner of four acres of land. He is too infirm to support himself, and his property would scarcely furnish him with hats.

The Insane Asylum, &c.

From the News and Observer.

The Henderson chair and broom factory records a sale of 700 chairs at one place, and yesterday shipped 200 of the number.

The boards of the insane asylum at Raleigh and the insane asylum at Morganton will hold a joint meeting at the latter place on the 4th of August, when a committee will be appointed for the purpose of rearranging the dividing line for the two institutions. This becomes necessary on account of the enlarged accommodations of the asylum at Morganton, that institution having a capacity for 450, whereas the Raleigh institution is only capable of holding 260, and is now full.

DIED.

GILL.—On the night of the 8th inst. Mrs. NANCY GILL, at the advanced age of 90 years. This venerable lady for years received a pension, her husband being a soldier of the war of 1812.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1886.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	8@8½	Flint—good,	12@13
Sides,	8	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	10½@11½	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	7½	IRON—	
Shoulders,	5½	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	8	LARD—	
Hams,	14@15	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	7	Western,	8@10
BAGGING,	10½@12	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	2@3	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	2.75
Northern,	25@30	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	(None.)
Java,	22@25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	10@12½	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	25@30	SALT,	@90
EGGS,	10@00	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	1.00@1.10	SHUCKS,	75
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	16
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	90	Corn Whisky,	1.45
Peas—new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.65
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	1.65
N. Carolina,	40@60	Peach Brandy,	2.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 8½@8¾ cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was weak yesterday at 28½ cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard none, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $2.25.

Wilmington Market.

Special Telegram to Observer and Gazette.

WILMINGTON N. C., July 14, 1886.—Middling cotton firm at 8¼ cents. Spirits firm at 31 cents. Rosin firm at 75 cents for Strained and 80 cents for Good Strained.

WORTH & WORTH.

WORMS DO EXIST IN THE HUMAN body to a great extent, and are often the cause of disease and death. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel them from the system.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—NEW CROP—

Turnip Seeds.

FULL ASSORTMENT.

☞ From the OLD FIRM of

D. LANDRETH & SONS,

Largest American Growers.

Just received by H. R. HORNE.
july 15 2t

ROCK ALUM SALT,

FOR PICKLING,

At GEO. A. THOMSON'S, Headquarters.

—AT—

PEMBERTON & PRIOR'S

YOU WILL FIND

ONLY FRESH Turnip Seed.

—They are—

SELECTED STOCK

And from the reliable house of

BUIST.

☞ We do not hesitate to recommend them.

july 15-tf PEMBERTON & PRIOR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK THORNTON

—WILL MEET—

Any Reduction

Made in Dry Goods in this City,

AND IN

Ninety-nine Instances out of Every One Hundred

Will Materially Lower the Reduction.

As we are

The Leading Dry Goods Establishment

IN THIS ENTIRE SECTION,

we cannot afford to be undersold, and are at all times prepared to meet any emergency in the Dry Goods business.

OUR GOODS ARE BOUGHT IN

100 per cent. Larger Bulk

Than any purchased in this city, and as large as any purchased in the State.

OUR STORE POSSESSES

AMPLE SPACE, | GOOD LIGHT

And an arrangement of goods and counters

UNEQUALLED ANYWHERE.

SMALL DEALERS

Cannot understand or give credence to

Our Large Arrivals and Immense Stock,

and as their opinions are more or less ventilated and circulated,

A Reference and Inspection

is always invited and cordially met at

The Leading Dry Goods Establishment of Fayetteville.

FRANK THORNTON.
july 15 1t

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large supply of

LANDRETH'S FRESH TURNIP SEED,

ALL VARIETIES.

ALSO, THAT FINE VARIETY,

"SOUTHERN PRIZE,"

Which is gaining so much popularity.

july 15-tf T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

UNIVERSITY Of North Carolina.

The next session opens August 26th. Fifteen Professors offer a wide range of instruction in Literature, Science and Philosophy. The Law School and the Department of Normal Instruction are fully equipped. Special higher training in all the departments is provided for graduates of the University and other Colleges free of charge. Select Library of 20,000 volumes; Reading Room of 114 Periodicals. Total collegiate expenses $88.00 a year. Board $8.00 to $13.50 per month. Sessions begin last Thursday in August. For full information, address

PRESIDENT KEMP. P. BATTLE, LL. D.,
july 15 1m Chapel Hill, N. C.

LOW!

Shoes and Slippers in endless variety, at the Fayetteville Boot and Shoe House of S. Behrends, Starr's corner. Their Men's $3.00 Calf Congress, Balmorals and Button Shoes still in the lead. Try a pair.
july 15 apl 22-3m

—OFFICE—

C. F. & Y. V. Railway Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 12, 1886.

NORTH CAROLINA RESORTS.

Tickets are on sale at Fayetteville, Sanford, Bennettsville and Shoe Heel, as below, at greatly reduced rates, good to return for the season:

From Fayetteville to Hickory and return, $9.35.
From Fayetteville to Asheville and return, $13.10.
From Fayetteville to Waynesville and return, $14.45.
From Fayetteville to Warm Springs and return, $14.80.
From Fayetteville to Old Point and return, $12.50.
From Fayetteville to Morehead City and return, $10.30.

Also, to Red Springs and Mt. Vernon Springs, from all points on this Road, at 2 cents per mile each way; good to return for ten days.

july 15-3t JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

New Crop Turnip Seed.

BOND E. SEDBERRY

has just received a large supply of

BUIST'S Celebrated Turnip Seed.

☞ Eighteen varieties to select from. At wholesale and retail.

Motto: "New and Fresh, or None."
july 1 tf

Dividend Notice.

The Directors of the People's National Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of the profits of the past 6 months, payable after July 7, 1886.

G. P. McNEILL,
july 8-2t Cashier.

SANFORD HIGH SCHOOL,

SANFORD, N. C.

For Both Sexes.

CLASSICS. BUSINESS. MUSIC.

PROF. JNO. E. KELLY, A. M.,
MRS. ANNIE McGILVARY, } Principals.

☞ Send for circular. july 1-tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROSE & LEAK,

Finding their present store too small for

THEIR INCREASING BUSINESS,

Have begun

THE EXTENSION AND REFITTING

—OF—

THAT VERY LARGE AND ELEGANT

3 STORY

Glass and Iron Front

BUILDING

OCCUPIED BY MR. E. J. LILLY,

with a view of removing to it as soon as the extensive improvements contemplated are completed. Meanwhile

THEY ARE OFFERING

Their customers and the public generally the advantages of

A Decided Reduction

—IN THE—

PRICES

of the present

stock of goods.

These goods are all

FRESH AND DESIRABLE,

And the prices are only reduced

To close them out, if possible,

By Sept. 1st,

AT WHICH TIME

ROSE & LEAK

Expect to occupy

THEIR UPPER STORE,

And fill it with

The Most Attractive Stock ever offered in Fayetteville.

—THE—

CLEARING-OUT SALE

Began Monday, July 12th, and many are daily availing themselves of this

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY

Of getting new goods

Below their Market Value.

Thanking the public for their liberal patronage and for their many marks of confidence,

ROSE & LEAK

Hope to offer

Such Attractions and Inducements at the New Stand

as will make it to the interest of all their customers to continue to trade with them.

ROSE & LEAK.

Thursday, July 15, 1886. 4t

Missing.

In the cool, sweet hush of a wooded nook,
Where the May-buds sprinkle the green old mound,
And the winds and the birds and the limpid brook
Murmur their dreams with a drowsy sound,
Who lies so still in the plushy moss,
With his pale cheek pressed on a breezy pillow,
Couched where the lights and shadows cross,
Through the flickering fringe of the willow—
Who lies, alas!
So still, so chill, in the whispering grass?

A soldier clad in the Zouave dress,
A bright-haired man with his lips apart,
One hand thrown up o'er his frank, dead face,
And the other clutching his pulseless heart—
Lies there in the shadows cool and dim,
His musket swept by a trailing bough,
With a careless grace in each tranquil limb,
And a wound in his manly brow—
A wound, alas!
And his warm blood drips in the quiet grass.

And the violets peer from the dusky beds,
With a tearful dew in their great pure eyes,
And the lilies quiver their shining heads,
Their pale lips full of a sad surprise;
And the lizard darts through the glist'ning fern,
And the squirrel rustles the branches hoary;
Strange birds fly out with a cry, to bathe
Their wings in the sunset glory—
While the shadows pass
O'er the quiet face and the dewy grass.

God pity the bride who waits at home,
With her lily cheeks and her violet eyes,
Dreaming the sweet old dream of love,
While her lover is walking in paradise.
God strengthen her heart as the days go by,
And the long, drear nights of her vigil follow;
Nor bird nor wind nor whispering grass
May breathe the tale of the hollow—
Alas! alas!
The secret is safe in the woodland grass.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

Has a Married Man Any Rights?

"I say!" said a friend the other day, "you are an old hand at it. I got married only the other day, and I don't understand much about the business. But has a married man any rights when he once assumes hymeneal responsibilities?"

"Rights? Yes, lots! He has a right to pay all the bills, to—"

"Stop! I mean this. Let me give you an instance: Every box and drawer and portmanteau, and in fact every available receptacle of every description, is stuffed full of my wife's property, and when I want to put away just a few cuffs and collars—"

"Hold hard! I know what you mean. Listen, young man: If your bed-room were two hundred yards long, and lined from the floor to the ceiling with drawers, and you wanted a place to stow away a couple of shirts, you couldn't find a nook that wasn't filled with hair-pins, frizzes, pads, scent-bottles, old gloves, powder-puffs, rings and things. So just accept the inevitable. Wrap your personal property in an old newspaper or piece of brown paper, and hide the parcel under the bed."

He smiled loudly and ironically, and passed on, a wiser if not a better man.

The Mistake He Made.

The Rev. Mr. Sands was recently visiting the jail to minister to the spiritual wants of the prisoners.

Entering the building, he met two men in the corridor who looked as if they might need a little good counsel. Being a prompt, outspoken man, the minister went to business, first addressing the elder of the two men, when something like the following dialogue occurred:

"How long have you been in here?" the minister asked.

"About two hours."

The minister looked at him curiously for a moment; then turning to the younger man, he inquired:

"How long have you been here?"

"I came in with him, sir," pointing to the elder man.

Another pause ensued, and another question was fired at the elder of the two:

"What are you here for?"

"Well, I came here to fix the gas-pipes," was the answer. "Do you object?"

Boston Young Lady (visiting in Chicago)—"I am very agreeably surprised in Chicago. I had no idea that it was a place of such culture."

Chicago Young Lady—"Oh, yes! We are making Chicago a very dizzy place for guilt."

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Canned or Jar Peaches.

Select peaches fully ripe, yet not soft, and as fresh from the tree as possible; peel and remove the stone and weigh the fruit, allowing one pound of sugar to four of peaches—or, if the peaches are very sweet, one pound of sugar to five of fruit will do—and half a pint of water; make a syrup, put the peaches in it, and boil just long enough to heat them through thoroughly, and it is best to have only fruit enough to fill one can or jar in the preserving kettle at a time; place the jar or can in a pan of boiling water, fill with the fruit and syrup, press the cover on tightly, remove from the stove and seal immediately.

English Mixed Pickle.

Cut in rather small pieces two dozen small cucumbers, half a peck of string beans, six green peppers, half a peck of small green tomatoes, one pint of chopped white cabbage and one quart of white onions; sprinkle with salt, let stand all night and drain well; put into a kettle one and a half gallons of vinegar, a quarter of a pound of white mustard seed and one ounce each of cloves, allspice, ground pepper and tumeric. Let boil until perfectly tender.

Steamed Peach Pudding.

Sift together one quart of flour, three heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder and two teaspoonfuls of salt; beat together the yolks of four eggs with six ounces of sugar and a pint of milk, adding the mixture to the flour, and also add the whites of the eggs after beating to a stiff froth; cut and slice a dozen nice peaches, dredge with flour and add to the mixture; pour into a buttered pudding-mould and steam for two and a half hours. Serve with a cream sauce.

Chocolate Moss.

One quart of cream sweetened, flavored, whipped to a stiff froth and drained on a sieve; have two squares of nice chocolate melting by placing in a tin pan over a tea-kettle of boiling water, and stir it into the whipped cream; freeze without stirring, and when wanted for the table wrap a cloth saturated with boiling water around the freezer until the cream slides out. Slice, and it looks like variegated moss.

Sweet Cucumber Pickle.

Pare and scrape the inside from a dozen cucumbers, cover with slightly salt water and soak all night; take two quarts of vinegar, one pound of white sugar, one tablespoonful each of cloves and cinnamon and a pinch of cayenne pepper; boil until tender, put into a jar and cover with the spiced vinegar.

THE FARMERS' COLUMN.

LIQUID MANURE.

Its Value and the Importance of its Preservation.

From the English Home and Farm.

As with other expenses, farmers are finding it necessary to curtail their outlay for manures. Indeed, from this cause, a very great change is already apparent on many a farm that looked greener and fatter a few years ago. The poor returns obtained from the use of purchased manures as well as of feeding cakes, during recent years, have led many a farmer to dispense with them almost if not entirely. The only dependence in such cases for keeping up fertility is the economy of home-made manures; and to make the most of these just now may be the means of saving many a farm and many a farmer from utter ruin.

The liquid manure, we will not say on some but on most farms, is not so carefully looked after as it might be. There is probably no kind of manure so generally neglected, yet none so deserving of attention; for although a large portion of what is produced in most farmyards is absorbed by the litter, and consequently profitably applied, far greater quantities of it are permitted to waste. How to get rid of it, and utilize it, has occupied no little thought and is doing so, and some have succeeded admirably. Acres upon acres might be manured with it on every farm, instead of its being, as it too often is, allowed to flow to waste or wilfully drained into the nearest brook.

That an article considered of so much importance should be so much neglected is not easy to be accounted for. The difficulty in handling it has, no doubt, been the main obstacle; but in these days of cheapened labor this objection may be dismissed, as the wages of one man employed solely in collecting it where any quantity of stock is kept would be repaid two or three times over.

With plenty of litter, very much of the liquid can be absorbed; but straw is a very scarce article on many farms in the winter; consequently a more than usual quantity of the urine goes down the sewer. But it will pay to use litter for the sole purpose of absorbing the urine; and where bedding is at all a benefit as it is a comfort to the animals, if straw cannot be had something else should be provided. Moss litter is a good substitute, and those who have bedding to buy and can make use of the manure, will find this cheaper than straw from the greater quantity of liquid it will absorb. Again, on many farms any amount of dry, mossy soil is obtainable, and a quantity of this carted to the stables, and dusted in behind the cattle, laid loose and not packed, will save a very great deal of the urine, and makes a capital top-dressing for any kind of crop. A large, deep pit at the lowest part of the steading, filled with dry earth, and having the liquid from the stables and cow-houses drained into it, makes an excellent compost that will well repay the cost of carriage. Securing the liquid, and carrying it in that state to the field, is another way of making good use of it. A deep tank, with good drainage to it, and a water-cart, are all that is necessary; and we are sure that by any of these or other means more practicable a great portion of the substance of the farm which is now wasted may be retained.

Turnips as a Farm Crop.

F. D. Curtis, in American Agriculturist.

Very few of the farmers of this country appreciate the value of turnips as a farm crop. Some chemists estimate them to contain ninety-five per cent. of water, leaving only five per cent. of flesh-forming material; and out of this small part they deduct a portion as woody fibre, only good to help fill up the stomach of an animal. I am not prepared to dispute the correctness of this analysis, but I do take issue with the conclusion that turnips have no greater value as food than may be indicated by the chemist's figures. Turnips have possibly a mechanical value, as they may aid in the digestion of more concentrated food, such as corn meal, when fed with it. Perhaps the fault is to be found in the fact that the ninety-five per cent. of water is put down as worthless. In the economy of nature this very water may prove of more importance than has been ascribed to it.

I have found that raw turnips will not only sustain life, but cause hogs to thrive when fed nothing else. I do not mean when fed a large quantity, but an amount which, according to the chemist's tables, would be such a small per cent. of the actual food that starvation would be expected. Sheep and cattle will fatten on them with very little hay. The credit cannot be put down to the hay, but must be carried over to the turnips. Knowing the real value of turnips, and how easily they can be converted into meat, why should not the American farmer avail himself of the opportunity, and not rely so exclusively on corn? Every farmer should have a turnip patch—the larger the better. The crop can always be made supplementary to another on the farm, and is so much clear gain.

Cure for Gapes.

Correspondence of the Country Gentleman.

For gapes in chickens I will give your enquirers the "ounce of preventive" which is better than a cure. Put into a clam shell or other small vessel some fine-cut tobacco, and pour on the tobacco a very little boiling water—a teaspoonful is sufficient. Take the hatched chickens from the nest in a basket, put the hen into a coop, and by dipping your finger in the tobacco juice wet thoroughly the top of the head, under the throat, and to the corners of the mouth around the bill of each chicken as you put him from the basket into the coop. It is very important that the tobacco juice should be strong and the wetting thoroughly done. When the chickens are first taken from the nest there are no gapes. If when you put the chicken in the sunshine he cannot walk after the application of the tobacco, do not be alarmed; he will soon recover and respond to the mother's call, and run about.

Late Chickens.

Young chickens hatched during the heat of summer do not thrive as well as the earlier broods. One reason is that they are apt to be troubled with vermin, especially if confined. Eggs in the heat of summer have less vitality than those laid earlier. Later in the season the chicks are stronger. Were it not for approaching winter, September and October would be the very best months to set fowls. Chickens hatched now will, with good care, begin to lay in March or April.

Poultry Yards.

The best of all soils on which to establish a poultry yard is gravel or sand resting on a substratum of gravel. If the soil is clayey, or from other causes retentive of wet, the whole should be well-drained. This is essential to success, as a wet soil is more conducive than any other circumstance to cramp, roup and other diseases of like character.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Items of Interest at Home and Abroad.

Mlle. Rhea is being bled by Parisian dressmakers.

They write from England that Mrs. Langtry is getting fat.

Minister Pendleton has returned to Berlin and resumed his duties.

Count Herbert Bismarck has abandoned his projected visit to Merry England.

President Cleveland proposes to spend $10,000 on the improvements of his country cottage.

Mary Anderson is growing bronzed and stouter under the suns of England and the spell of entire rest.

M. Pasteur has received from the Russian government the gift of 100,000 francs for his Paris institute.

Louisa M. Alcott, of "Little Women" fame is up among the trees which fringe the streets of Princeton, Mass.

To one who saw her recently the Empress Eugenie had a cheerful look, though clad in robes of deepest black.

Bellicose Congressman Syme, of unlimited courage notoriety, is known as "Talking Thunder" among the Indians of Colorado.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria is soon to make a tour of the European courts, and while at Osborne will be invested with the Garter.

Henry M. Stanley will begin a lecture tour of the British provinces in October, under the management of the Appleton bureau.

M. Remenyi, whose gentle touch makes a violin sigh or sing as his fancy dictates, has been traveling in India for several months.

Plymouth Rock, according to Charles Dudley Warner, has the appearance of having been landed on by countless generations of Puritans.

The wife of Senator Cockrell is credited with "having brought her husband out." She is a Miss Young, of Ohio, and is a relative of the Sherman family.

A brilliant administration is predicted for President Dwight, of Yale, because he had not been in office thirty-six hours before the Yale crew won the University race.

Mrs. Mark Hopkins, the millionaire widow, has for her factotum a young colored man, who manages much of her business and conducts part of her correspondence.

Goethe's old house at Frankfort-on-the-Main has now been fully renovated. In the process a hidden closet, containing many manuscripts and autographs, was discovered.

General Buckner has a farm of fifteen hundred acres, six hundred cultivated, in a quiet part of Kentucky. He lives there most of the time, on the spot that was his birthplace.

As proprietor of Babelsberg Castle, Emperor William of Germany is liable, like other estate owners in Neuendorf, to have sixteen soldiers quartered upon him. The number has at times risen to eighty.

VALUABLE INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS.

The Trades and Professions.

According to the tenth census, taken in 1880, the number of persons in the United States engaged in agriculture at that time was 7,679,493; in professional and personal services, 4,074,238; in trades and transportation, 1,810,256; in manufacturing, mechanical trades and mining, 3,837,112. The whole population upward of ten years of age numbered 36,761,607; engaged in all kinds of occupations, 17,392,099. Since then there has been a considerable increase over the foregoing figures.

Petrifaction.

A medical journal, in an article on petrifaction of the human body says: Petrifaction of the body of a warm-blooded animal never has been known, and, it is quite safe to say, never has taken place. The condition of a body which leads to such a misconception is not that of petrifaction, but of saponification. It is explained that nitrogenous tissues give off ammonia, and this attacking the fats of the body produces adiopocere, a hard form of soap. A gentleman at the New Orleans fair saw a barrel of pork labeled, "Found floating in the Mississippi river in an advanced state of petrifaction." Being skeptical as to the capacity of rocks to float, he chipped off a piece and found that the hog, like the human being under like circumstances, had merely tured to adiopocere.

The World's Postal Facilities.

A small volume of statistics showing the work done by the postoffices of the world has been published at Florence, Italy. From this it appears that in 1883, the latest year for which complete returns are available, there were in Europe 65,500 receiving offices, 41,500 telegraph offices, and 225,000 letter-boxes. The total number of persons employed by the various postoffices was 356,000; and in twelve months there were transmitted 3,683,000,000 letters, 546,000,000 postal cards, 1,046,000,000 books and parcels, 1,672,000,000 newspapers, and 117,000,000 telegrams; the gross weight of the matter sent through the post being estimated at about 800,000 tons. The lowest charge for the conveyance of any letter or postal card was one centime; the highest was £5. The total receipts of the various offices amount to £38,150,000, and their expenditure to £31,950,000. To apprehend the import of these figures, it should be remembered that less than half a century ago the number of packages that passed through the postoffices of the world was under 100,000,000.

A Curious Formation.

From the Galveston News.

To the eastward of the Upper Sink of the Carson River, in the valley in which is situated the Sand Springs salt marsh, is a curious formation, covering a large area of ground. Here, after passing through from two to five feet of sand and clay, rock is reached. This rock is full of rents and fissures, through which rise steam and hot water. Above these crevices are in places small pools of water, which are said to rise and fall as regularly as the ocean tide with the change of the moon. On the surface of the marsh are seen small ridges and hillocks. By digging in them an opening is always found. The ridge on the surface shows the exact extent and shape of the rent in the rock below. In this curious region springs of cold drinking water are found in proximity to such as are hot, and highly charged with boracic acid and other mineral substances. In this valley are about two thousand acres that can be profitably worked for borax, as is shown by the work already done there. When one incrustation of the mineral is removed another soon forms. At Sand Springs, in the same valley, salt is the principal product. In the early days much salt was packed to Virginia City on the backs of camels. It was found to be a good article for use in the mills, but when railroads were built supplies from other places could be more cheaply obtained.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale the well-known and valuable
CROSS CREEK WATER-POWER,
together with factory site, five tenement houses in fair order, 9 acres of land attached.
Included with the property is the "CLOCK POND," and 23 acres of land contiguous thereto.
This power will run about 75 looms with all the necessary machinery, and is a rare opportunity for a fine investment, being distant not more than one-fourth of a mile from the business part of town.
Terms liberal. Apply to
J. R. LEE.
Evening News copy. june 3-tf

CALL AND SEE THE
AURORA
WATCH,
WHICH HAS BEEN PRONOUNCED BY
1,500
WATCHMAKERS
TO BE
The Best Made
FOR THE MONEY,
AND FOR WHICH WE ARE
SOLE AGENTS
AT
Prior's Jewelry Store.
jan 21 tf

THE GRAPE CURE.
Sal-Muscatelle
IN AMERICA
WITHOUT THE EXPENSE OF AN EUROPEAN JOURNEY!
The crystallized salts, as obtained in a pure state from grapes and choice fruit, in a portable, palatable, simple form, are now presented to the public of America as the grandest resolvent of impure blood, corrector of the liver and regulator of the bowels—the natural promoter of
HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

Eminent physicians claim this achievement a new era in the allied science of medicine, as it furnishes the blood with its natural salines that are lost or eliminated every day.
Sal-Muscatelle
A POSITIVE, NATURAL

Sick Headache and Dyspepsia Cure.
Sal-Muscatelle is Nature's own product. It applies to the system the want of sound, ripe grapes and fruit; it is the simplest and best preventive and cure for all functional derangements of the liver and its kindred ailments; prevents the absorption of malarial diseases—fevers of all kinds; counteracts the effects of bad air, poor drainage and impure water; a powerful oxydizer of the blood; a natural specific for all skin eruptions, sick headaches, biliousness, nervousness, mental depression, and will remove the effects of accidental indigestion from excessive eating and drinking. Have it in your home and on your travels. It is a specific for the fagged, weary or worn-out.
Prepared by the
LONDON SAL-MUSCATELLE CO.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Beware of imitations. The genuine in "blue wrapper only."
Send for circulars to G. EVANOVITCH, General American Manager, P. O. Box 1568, New York City.
Mention this paper.
AGENT
B. E. SEDBERRY, Druggist,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
feb 4 1y

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

Administrator's Notice.
The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of J. A. Johnson, late of Little River township, Cumberland county, N. C., hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them on or before the 19th of June, 1887. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
J. A. JOHNSON, Adm'r of J. A. Johnson, Sr.
April 2, 1886. 24-6t

J. E. GARRETT,
Book and Job Printer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
SOLICITS ORDERS FOR PAMPHLET WORK, General Letter-Press Printing, Blanks of all kinds, and every description of printing.
Oct. 8 1885.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

July and August.
HEADQUARTERS,
GEO. A. THOMSON.
It has been agreed by the Provision and General Dealers to close business at
7½ P. M., SHARP.
Consequently, I will feel especially favored if my patrons would send in their orders FOR DELIVERY in time for a strict compliance with said obligation.
HEADQUARTERS,
GEO. A. THOMSON,
will take great pleasure in supplying their every want—as every want can be met at
HEADQUARTERS.
Regarding prices, I am too well known
To Comment.
I buy close and sell close, and most cheerfully meet ANY PRICES offered by responsible houses.
My stock is kept fully up the year round; every freight replenishes.
The first approach of fall, when I go North, puts
Tumble-down Prices
On all lines of
Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWASE, TIN and HARDWARE,
FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS
I Will Astonish Anyone
Wishing to Buy in These Goods,
as I am determined to make room for the coming season's purchases.
Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

60c.
WILL BUY A POUND OF
MY BEST BLENDED TEA
And a beautiful gilt-bound
China Cup and Saucer,
At Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Due by to-day's Freight.
5 Bbls. Railroad Mills Snuff;
25 Gross Railroad Mills Snuff;
5 Bbls. Gail & Ax's, Lorillard's Sweet, Durham Scotch and Ralph's Competition Sweet Scotch Snuff;
25 Gross in same goods;
25 Cases Horsford's Bread Preparation;
35 Cases Patapsco Bread Preparation;
500 lbs. Royster's Plain Candy.
FRESH TAFFY
Every Day—Home-made.
2ND SHIPMENT
Mason's Improved Fruit Jars,
Quarts and Half-gallons—REDUCED PRICES.
JELLY TUMBLERS at cut prices.
Headquarters,
GEO. A. THOMSON.

Chamber Sets,
Lovely Patterns, at Panic Prices.
Dinner and Tea Sets
—AT COST.—
Headquarters,
G. A. THOMSON.

Lamb Tongues,
Fresh (C) Brook Trout,
At Headquarters.
GEO. A. THOMSON.

FRESH ARRIVAL:
Milk Lunch Biscuits,
Fulton Market Beef,
Imperial Family Flour,
TO-DAY.
Headquarters.
G. A. THOMSON.
july 8 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALTER WATSON,
RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!
—TO—
Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights, Blacksmiths, Plasterers, Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:
A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST
TOOLS
—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—
HARDWARE STORE
—OF—
WALTER WATSON,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
EDGE TOOLS,
GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.
—AGENT FOR—
Laffin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of
Sporting Powder.
Orders filled direct from magazine.
—AGENT FOR—
Fairbanks Scales.
At Factory Prices.
A FULL STOCK OF
ENGLISH CAST STEEL,
PLOW IRON AND STEEL,
TIRE BAND AND SHEET IRON,
HORSE AND MULE SHOES,
HORSE SHOE NAILS,
CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
I am still manufacturing
The Old-fashioned Wrought Plow.
I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store.
jan 21-tf WALTER WATSON.

CHAS. GLOVER'S HOTEL
(Formerly Proprietor of the Fayetteville Hotel.)
Is situated on corner of Hay and Railroad streets
IN A DELIGHTFULLY PLEASANT PORTION OF THE CITY,
and conveniently located for the traveling public.
The General Conduct of the House will be HOMELIKE.
Lunches, Meals, Hot Coffee and Tea Served on Arrival of Each Train.
dec 3-tf CHAS. GLOVER, Proprietor.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.
Successors to S. J. HINSDALE,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—
PURE AND GENUINE
MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS
PETROLEUM OIL AND LAMPS,
SPICES, FINE PERFUMERY,
TOOTH AND HAIR BRUSHES,
WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS,
OILS AND VARNISHES, SOAPS,
POTASH, STARCH, DYE STUFFS
CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS.
We have just received a SECOND SUPPLY of
LANDRETH'S
New Crop Garden and Flower Seeds,
Always RELIABLE,
and are now ready to supply the demand with
Fertilizing Chemicals of all kinds.
feb 26-tf

REMOVAL.
THE UNDERSIGNED has removed to the store in the Dobbin House building formerly occupied by Mr. J. G. Ochrl and more recently by Mr. Daniel Kelly, where he will be pleased to serve his old and new customers in all goods in his line.
may 13-tf W. J. MYROVER.

A. MOORE,
Market Square and Green St.,
DEALER IN
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars,
LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.
June 18, 1885. 123-tf

A. GARRASON,
—DEALER IN—
HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,
General Family Supplies,
HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
aug 13 131-tf

Sale of Land
BY DECREE OF COURT.
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., made at May Term, 1886, in the case of G. M. Rose, Receiver, *vs.* W. B. Baker and wife and D. McD. Buie and wife and others, I will, on Monday, July 26, 1886, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, sell by public auction, FOR CASH, the land which D. McD. Buie and wife mortgaged to Marian Baker, as recorded in the Cumberland County Register's office, book Y, No. 3, page 354—being the "Breece" or "Hargrove Place" about 8 or 9 miles north of Fayetteville, on the west side of Cape Fear River, containing about 260 acres more or less.
GEORGE M. ROSE,
june 24-tf Receiver and Commissioner.

PAPERS BY THE HUNDRED FOR SALE at the office of the OBSERVER AND GAZETTE at a low price. This will be found very cheap wrapping and waste paper for laying down carpets, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

—VALUABLE—
Farm, Mill and Woodla
FOR SALE,
BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Superior Court in the partition proceedings therein pending, wherein Arch'd McDiarmid and others were plaintiffs and Alex. McArthur and others were defendants, the undersigned will, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August, 1886, at 12 o'clock M., expose to public sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, at public auction, for cash, the farm known as "THE McARTHUR PLACE," where Alex. McArthur now lives. This place contains about 450 acres, and is located on three and one-half miles from Fayetteville on the west side of Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of J. P. McLean, Wm. Elliott and others, and the famous TOKAY and PINE PARK vineyards. A considerable portion of the farm is
RIVER BOTTOM,
And is Very Fertile,
while the uplands are well adapted to the culture of
Fruits and Grapes.
On the place are
A Good Residence, Outhouses and Stables, a Good Orchard
And a Fine Water-Power and Grist Mill.
This property will be sold for division. Terms: one-half cash and the remainder in six months, with interest at 8 per cent. Title reserved until last payment.
N. W. RAY,
R. S. BUSKE,
Commissioners.
H. McD. ROBINSON,
R. S. BUSKE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
WM. A. GUTHRIE,
N. W. RAY,
Defendants' Attorneys. july 1

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway
CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. 16.
To take effect at 7:00 A. M., May 23, 1886.
TRAIN NORTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Bennettsville,		6:40 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:50 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Fayetteville,	12:00 m.	12:30 p. m.
Sanford,	2:10 p. m.	2:30 p. m.
Ore Hill,		3:50 p. m.
Liberty,		4:50 p. m.
Greensboro,	6:00 p. m.	

Dinner at Fayetteville.
TRAIN SOUTH.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Greensboro,		12:05 p. m.
Liberty,		1:15 p. m.
Ore Hill,		2:05 p. m.
Sanford,	1:20 p. m.	1:40 p. m.
Fayetteville,	2:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Shoe Heel,	5:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Bennettsville,	7:15 p. m.	

Dinner at Sanford

Freight and Passenger Train leaves Bennettsville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12:05 a. m., arriving at Shoe Heel at 2:20 a. m. and Fayetteville 6:45 a. m.
Leaves Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2:15 p. m., Shoe Heel at 8 p. m. and arrives at Bennettsville at 10:15 p. m.
Freight and Passenger Train North leaves Fayetteville daily at 7:30 a. m., (connecting at Sanford with Freight and Passenger Trains to Raleigh), leaves Sanford at 11:30 a. m. and arrives at Greensboro 5:40 p. m.
Leaves Greensboro daily at 5 a. m., leaves Sanford at 11:15 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 3:30 p. m.
JNO. M. ROSE,
General Passenger Agent.
W. M. S. DUNN, General Superintendent.
nov 26 tf

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,
Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.
ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden and White Glass and Metalic Coffins and Caskets. Burial Robes all sizes and styles.
All orders filled promptly *night* or day.
Hearse furnished in town or country
We are also prepared to furnish
TOMBSTONES and MONUMENTS,
in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
J. R. McNEILL & SON.
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

MERCHANT MILLS.
The Old Reliable Again to the Front!
IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN. With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can therefore offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.
Flouring Mill in first class order.
Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.
Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.
THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1885. 120-tf

—AT—

YOU WILL
F. F. F. F. F. G.
Find Fine, Fresh Family Fancy Groceries.
NO. 47 PERSON STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
mar 18-tf

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale by
H. R. HORNE,
dec 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.